FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT MEETS WITH UN ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN BEIRUT

JN122041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 12 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 12 February--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, met here this evening with UN Assistant Secretary General Brian Urquhart, who arrived in Beirut yesterday, and the delegation accompanying him.

A Palestinian source said the current situation in the Middle East and southern Lebanon was discussed at the meeting.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA reports that the meeting was permeated with a friendly atmoshere. It pointed out that 'Arafat cautioned the UN officials about the Zionist troop concentrations in northern Palestine and a new Zionist venture against Lebanon.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

JN130634 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar last night met with Soviet Ambassador in Beirut Aleksandr Soldatov. The meeting was attended by brothers Abu Jihad and Abu Iyad, members of the Fatah Central Committee.

Our correspondent has learned that the Soviet ambassador conveyed an important message from the Soviet leaders to brother Abu 'Ammar.

KUWAITI PAPER: PLO TO SET UP OFFICE IN TEHRAN

NC130939 Doha QNA in Arabic 0853 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 13 February--Quoting reliable Palestinian sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today reports that the PLO intends to set up an office in Tehran.

The paper quotes these sources as saying that Abu Hisham, a member of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestine national liberation movement--Fatah--has been nominated to head this office. Abu Hisham's last post was Fatah representative in Saudi Arabia.

BUDGET OF ARAB INDUSTRIALIZATION ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED

NC111050 Doha QNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 11 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 February--Shaykh Faysal ibn Sultan al-Qasimi, the temporary chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab Industrialization Organization, has announced that the organization's budget for fiscal year 1979 is estimated at $1.04 billion.

In a statement he made to the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi today, he said that Dr Yusuf at-Turki, the director general of the organization, yesterday discussed the organization's new budget with UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid. They also reviewed the organization's activities and future plans.

It should be recalled that Dr Yusuf at-Turki is currently making a tour of the organization member states to get their endorsement of the budget.

BAHRAIN

AMIR 'ISA AL KHALIFAH RECEIVES OMANI, SAUDI MINISTERS

JN090842 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0820 GMT 9 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 9 February--The amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, Omani minister of information and tourism, this morning. Shaykh 'Isa and the Omani minister reviewed bilateral relations and discussed means of further developing bilateral cooperation and coordination. The meeting was attended by Minister of Information Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad and by Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Afterwards, his highness the amir received Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, minister of industry and electricity in fraternal Saudi Arabia, who is currently visiting the country.

During the meeting, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa highlighted the progress made in the bridge project that will link Bahrain with Saudi Arabia. This project is being implemented in cooperation with Saudi Arabia.

KUWAIT

CABINET REVIEWS EVENTS IN IRAN AS 'DOMESTIC PROBLEM'

LD121454 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Feb, KUNA--Kuwait today described the present development of events in Iran as a domestic problem, and said that it wishes for the Iranian people what it wishes for itself.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said that the cabinet today reviewed the events in Iran, at an ordinary meeting held today.

Mr Husayn told newsmen that Kuwait "underlines its constant position that changes and events in Iran constitute an interesting domestic issue of the friendly Iranian people; and that whatever the Iranian people wish for themselves, Kuwait wishes it the same."

PAPER WARNS OF RISING OIL PRICES BEFORE APRIL

LD101420 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--A local paper here today says that oil prices could rise before next April if the disturbed situation in the world oil markets, basically a result of the suspension of Iranain oil exports, continues.

Quoting an informed oil source, AS-SIYASAH said that fairly large quantities of oil have been sold by some gulf countries at prices up to $20 a barrel while the official price fixed by OPEC for the barrel for the first quarter of this year was $13.3.

The paper goes on to say that if the current situation continues, marked by shortage of supplies, confusion in distribution and difficulty in running many of the world refineries, the price of oil by the end of the first quarter of this year will reach 200 percent of the price fixed by OPEC at its ministerial conference held in Abu Dhabi last December.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN TOURS SAUDI INSTALLATIONS

LD121130 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dhahran, 12 February--U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown today paid an inspection tour to Al-Jabayl and Zhahran and the oil installations there. He also inspected the Sagr as-Salam project and the airbase at the Dhahran international airport.

He was accompanied by the commander of the Eastern Region, the commander of the naval forces and senior air force officers.

The American minister arrived in the Kingdom the day before yesterday on a 2-day official visit as part of a tour of a number of Middle East countries.

Departs From Dhahran

LD121132 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dharan, 12 Feb--U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and the accompanying delegation left Dhahran Airport this afternoon after a 2-day visit to the Kingdom.

He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; and His Highness Prince 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn Jalawi, amir of the Eastern Region; and by a number of officials of the Eastern Region.

Government Issues Statement

LD122040 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1832 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--The United States and the kingdom have stressed the depth of the broad relations that link them together and that have always been characterized by the spirit of strong friendship. This was stated in a press statement released this evening at the end of the visit to the Kingdom by U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, and his talks with His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Following is the text of the statement:

At the invitation of Minister of Defense and Aviation His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown paid a visit to the Kingdom from 10 to 12 February 1979.

During the visit, the guest had a meeting with Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; he also met His Royal Highness Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy commander of the National Guard, and His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister.

The guest was welcomed and was accorded hospitality by His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who gave a dinner in the guest's honor at the officers' club in Riyadh on the evening of his arrival. His excellency the guest visited King Faysal Air College and King 'Abd al-'Aziz Military College. He also visited Dahran Airbase, where he inspected a F-5 squadron. He also flew over the Eastern Region, where he saw some economic development projects, including Al-Jubayl Port project, where at the end of the tour His Highness Prince 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn Jalawi gave a dinner in honor of Secretary Brown and his delegation.

Talks took place between His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Harold Brown in a spirit of the strong friendship which characterizes the deep-rooted relations that link the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United States. The two sides reviewed issues of common concern so as to prepare for the discussion of these issues by His Royal Highness Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency President Jimmy Carter when his royal highness visits the United States in March. Harold Brown extended an invitation to His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to visit the United States; his royal highness accepted the invitation with thanks and promised to visit at the first opportunity.

UAE PETROLEUM MINISTER ARRIVES IN RIYADH

LD101456 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1039 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--UAE Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah arrived in Riyadh at noon today for a short visit to the Kingdom on the second stage of his tour to three countries which began today.

He was welcomed at the airport by Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, and senior officials. Dr al-'Utaybah began his tour of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar this morning when he paid a quick visit to Kuwait.

UAE, SAUDI OIL MINISTERS SCORE INDUSTRY'S 'HUGE PROFITS'

LD101506 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, had a meeting at his office at noon today with Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources. After the meeting, Dr al-'Utaybah stated that he exchanged views with Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani on oil policies between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the UAE in particular and among OPEC countries in general; our meeting was useful; we also reviewed during the meeting the development taking place in the oil market, and information was exchanged to strengthen and coordinate existing cooperation between the two countries.

Dr al-'Utaybah went on to say: I have noted with my brother Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani that the world petroleum companies are beginning to exploit the current oil market in the present circumstances and we are reaping huge profits especially from the consumer developing countries at a time when these companies have no right to reap such profits, which should be returned to their legitimate owners.

As to the significance of his present tour in the countries of the region, he said that our present tour to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar comes within the framework of coordination and cooperation among the four sister countries in the spheres of petroleum policy.

Oil Profiteering Denounced

LD111400 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, confirmed that OPEC members will not allow any side or company to exploit the circumstances in the oil market to make illegal profits to which they have no right.

Dr al-'Utaybah said in a statement after his return to Abu Dhabi yesterday that views were unanimous in his talks with officials in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar, toward oil companies which are exploiting the new circumstances in the oil market and which are behind the price increases being paid by consumers, especially in developing countries.

Dr al-'Utaybah said in a statement broadcast by Abu Dhabi radio that the talks confirmed the need to take a united stand against those companies, stop their illegal profits and return them to their real owners.

YEMEN--PDRY

PARTY LEADER DENIES SOVIET, CUBAN PRESENCE, SCORES YAR

LD091443 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 7 Feb 79 p 16 LD

[Nabil Swidan report on press conference held by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the PDRY People's Supreme Council Presidium, in Kuwait on 6 February]

[Excerpts] At a press conference held in As-Salam Palace, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'l, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the PDRY, discussed a number of important issues and answered scores of questions by local and foreign journalists.

[Question] What was the nature of the subjects you discussed with his highness the amir?

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il replied: Before talking about this visit I would like to point out that our relations with sisterly Kuwait have always been good and are characterized by amity and mutual respect. There is no doubt that the current visit is a turning point in the development of our bilateral relations. These relations not only serve the common interests of the two sisterly countries but also the cause of our Arab nation's struggle. In fact, the official and personal talks between brother Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and myself were friendly and frank and covered several issues of common interest and questions concerning us as two brother peoples linked by ties of struggle in the Arab field. The talks centered on the situation in the Middle East and the crisis which the Arab nation is experiencing at present and which calls for sincere efforts in the serious struggle against Zionism in order to liberate the occupied Arab territories, support the Palestinian revolution and restore the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to an independent state.

[Question] How do you view the question of cooperation among the gulf states, despite political differences, and will your visit to Saudi Arabia lead to the improvement of bilateral relations?

[Answer] Regarding our view on cooperation in the peninsula and the gulf, despite the political differences, what is expected from the visit to Saudi Arabia and whether the present conditions are conducive to normal relations, I would like first to say clearly that we in the peninsula and the gulf are a single people linked by fraternal ties, the ties of Arabism and of the shining Islamic values. We believe it essential to maintain in the area good, normal and brotherly relations among all its countries.

At the same time we believe that such normal relations should be based on equal footing with no difference between rich and poor. Under such relations, no single party should make the decisions while others only comply with them. We believe that no party should dictate while another party should just toe the line. Brotherly relations should not imply subordination because the concept of relations on the basis of master and subordinate is rejected by our regime. Relations should be on an equal footing under which no country should interfere in the affairs of another and every country is free to choose the path desired by its people and suitable to its conditions and interests. If relations in the peninsula and the gulf are established and understood on this basis, then we will undoubtedly solve many of the problems and difficulties in our relations. Such understanding must be common to all.

Our prime interest in the PDRY is that nobody should interfere in our affairs. In the light of such understanding we are sincerely working to create good brotherly and neighborly relations among the countries of the area. It is in the interests of us all to live in harmony and to unify our strength in this important strategic area in the political, economic and military fields.

Our visit to Saudi Arabia will fall within the current tour of several Arab countries. We hope to discuss issues between us and our brothers in the Kingdom and to reach during this visit a solution to the problems hindering the development of normal relations between the two sisterly countries and peoples.

Asked about the relations between the PDRY and the YAR, the causes of delay in unity, and the progress made so far in the Saudi and Kuwaiti mediation between the two parts of Yemen, he said: I would like to tell all the masses of our Arab nation that the Yemeni people's suffering from division is twofold: One, because of the division of the Arab homeland and, two, because of the division between the two parts of Yemen. This is an abormal situation which British colonialism created. Despite the division and the fabricated borders and barriers, our people are one and their social, economic and cultural life is one and the same. We cannot differentiate between southerners and northerners. We all are one family but we are separated because of the division. We still believe that Yemeni unity is the destiny of our people. With this unity we can substantially contribute to our Arab nation's struggle. Our unity would become the means by which we will contribute to the unity struggle on the pan-Arab level. But the problem lies with the San'a' regime and rulers who are not in the least interested in this cause despite the fact that it is a sacred cause. Their interests and their mentality do not accept the achievement of unity in a democratic manner in which all the Yemeni masses and the Yemeni national movement will take part. Regarding the question of mediation by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, in fact we cannot say that there is mediation on the part of Saudi Arabia. We have often talked about this subject. On many occasions we find that the San'a' rulers are trying to involve Saudi Arabia in their problems. They constantly falsely allege to Saudi Arabia that the PDRY is the cause of problems and difficulties--which is not true. We have affirmed to the Saudi brothers that what the San'a' rulers are saying is designed to cover their impotence and failure. Regarding our brothers in Kuwait, we have exchanged views with them regarding the situation in the northern and southern parts of Yemen and acquainted them with the deteriorating situation there and with the people's struggle under the leadership of the National Democratic Front. Many facts were unclear, and we tried to clarify them to our Kuwaiti brothers.

Regarding rumors about the existence of Soviet bases and troops and Cuban forces and the infiltration of communist influence into the PDRY, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said: This is a cracked phonograph record to which we are tired of listening. The imperialists and reactionaries are free to say what they like, but in the final analysis only the truth prevails. Such claims were reiterated by many of the powers seeking to create the impression that our country is a base for communist influence and Soviet and Cuban forces. I would like to underline two principal points: The first is that the Yemeni people are known for their cultural history, heroism and valiant struggle against invaders, aggressors and covetous elements. Our people in the south, who were able to inflict a military defeat on Britain, which controlled the Aden base and possessed large naval and ground forces, are capable today of defending and protecting their sovereignty and independence without anybody's help. We have always said that we do not deserve our country if we cannot defend it and that a revolution that cannot defend itself is not worthy of existence. Therefore, all that is being said about Soviet and Cuban forces is groundless. Our people do not lack courage or valor of military equipment to defend themselves. However small and poor it may be, our nation is rich in principles and values and in its ancient culture and struggle heritage. It is indeed capable of defending itself regardless of the source of aggression.

We have stood and we will continue to stand against all the imperialist plans that aim at jeopardizing our sovereignty and independence or our Arabism and strategic interests in the area.

I believe that every honest nationalist in the peninsula and the gulf cannot but believe in the same thing. Our interest lies in our solidarity and not in accepting imperialist plans aimed against our economy and our existence.

Asked about his country's policy toward the revolution in Iran under Khomeyni's leadership, he said:

I would like first to say that our policy was clearly defined by our congress. We believe in the theory of scientific socialism on the grounds that socialism is the objective for which we are struggling. We do not believe that this is contrary to our Arab and Islamic heritage, especially if we understand that Islamic religion represents a revolution against persecution, injustice and slavery and is for justice, equality and the cessation of all sorts of discrimination among peoples. Our aspiration to achieve scientific socialism is not contrary to our heritage and values. Therefore, we can say that our revolution has always stood with the revolution of all peoples. We are with the people's revolution in Iran, because we believe that it is a natural revolution. This violent explosion is the result of the shah's regime which oppressed and exploited the people and colluded with Zionism and imperialism at the expense of the Iranian masses. It is a unique revolution in the history of nations, a powerful and genuine revolution which has shown the degree of oppression to which the people were subjected. This oppression was bound to explode into the revolution that toppled the shah. The shah was against the Arab nation's will to liberate its lands and against the Palestinian revolution's struggle to restore Palestinian rights and establish a state.

For this reason we have supported the Iranian revolution under Khomeyni's leadership on both the official and popular levels. Certain apprehensions may have been expressed sometimes, but these are unfounded. The lesson to be learned from this revolution is that rulers must be close to their peoples. Despite the shah's dependence on the United States, a vast arms garrison and bases, he failed.

Replying to a question by AS-SIYASAH regarding reports that he would sign a 25-year treaty with the Soviet Union during his forthcoming visit there, Isma'il replied:

I do not understand why 25 years. Our relations with the Soviet Union are very good; they are relations of friendship based on mutual respect. Such friendly relations exist not only with us but also with several Arab countries. The Soviet Union is a friend in times of difficulty; it stood with us during the most difficult times and supported the Arab nation's struggle against the Zionist enemy and imperialist plans. It is also a friend of the Yemeni people. It has stood and continues to stand with us and gives us unselfish aid. Regarding my forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, it is part of the series of visits we exchange with the Soviet Union. Our visit there will be a further development in the friendly relations between us and we will sign several cooperation agreements in the economic, cultural and scientific fields.

PARTY CHIEF ISMA'IL RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV

LD101810 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Supreme Council Presidium, has received a written message from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. The message was handed to the brother secretary general by the Soviet ambassador in Aden this morning.

Bilateral relations between the two friendly countries were discussed at the meeting.

YEMEN--YAR

AL-ASNAJ SAYS U.S. TO SUPPLY ARMS TO YAR

NC120836 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 12 Feb 79 NC

[Text] San'a', 12 February--YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj has stated that the United States has agreed to Supply the YAR defense forces with conventional weapons for defense purposes as part of a deal to be financed by Saudi Arabia. He said that this arms deal is part of his country's plan to diversify the sources of weapons gradually and in accordance with Yemen's real needs and resources.

The minister emphasized to the MENA correspondent in San'a' that there is no relationship between the deal and any security measures concerning the situation in southern Yemen and the communist infiltration. He affirmed that in its present military condition Yemen is able to repulse this infiltration and impose security throughout the country. He added that there is also no connection between the deal and the plan to safeguard Bab el Mandeb Strait, which is considered in international waterway open to international navigation with complete freedom and without obstacles.

Al-Asnaj made this statement in reaction to a report published by an Arab magazine at the beginning of this month regarding the U.S. decision to supply Yemen with modern weapons worth about $1 billion, part of which is to be financed by Saudi Arabia. The minister denied press reports that these weapons are sophisticated. He said that they are regular conventional weapons for defense purposes.

CAIRO RADIO REPORTS GHALI-JENKINS TALKS

NC122022 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpts] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has discussed with the president of the European Community Commission, Roy Jenkins, the role of Europe in general and the European community in particular in consolidating the efforts for peace in the Middle East.

During the meeting, Dr Ghali reviewed the Egyptian views on the peace talks between Egypt and Israel before the forthcoming Camp David talks. He emphasized the need to reach a positive result for the talks that would be the basis for a comprehensive solution.

Meanwhile, Dr Ghali is expected to meet with the Arab ambassadors tonight to brief them on the latest developments of the situation in the Middle East.

PAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. EFFORTS IN MIDDLE EAST

NC131004 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "A Just Peace and the Security of the Middle East," AL-AHRAM writes in its editorial today that at a time when Egypt is preparing for the Camp David talks and is affirming that its position is based on the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreement, which laid the foundations for an overall and lasting solution that will insure peace and stability in the area and a recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, the U.S. secretary of defense has issued a statement affirming the U.S. commitment to a just and overall solution. Harold Brown is beginning a Middle East tour in which he is exchanging views on the region's security. This security constitutes a basic foundation of international security and stability.

The paper says that this affirmation of the U.S. position should be considered a basic prerequisite for pushing the peace movement in the region toward its final goal. This is particularly true since lack of peace and a continuation of instability in the area give ample opportunity to those foreigners who aspire to dominate the Middle East. These foreigners are currently hovering over the area and are relying on the positions over which they have taken control in South Yemen, the gulf, the Horn of Africa and Afghanistan.

The paper believes that a just and overall peace in the Middle East--which Egypt aspires to and for which it has taken the initiative and worked in order to pave the way for its attainment--in itself represents a barrier against Soviet expansion in the region, an expansion which thrives on disturbances and instability. The paper adds: If this fact has now become clear to the United States, at a time when its defense secretary is starting his tour in the region in order to work for providing security and stability to the area, then this should urge the United States to double its efforts and prompt Israel to adhere to the commitments it made in Camp David which aim at achieving peace in the Middle East--a peace which Israel has been trying to evade.

Concluding its editorial, the paper afrirms that a just and lasting peace can only be guaranteed by Israeli adherence to what it has already committed itself to: withdrawal from the territories which it occupied in 1967 and recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

AL-AKHBAR, on the other hand, in its editorial shows interest in Menahem Begin's remarks in which he expressed the hope that the forthcoming Camp David meeting will bring about a peace agreement with Egypt. The paper adds: For the first time, Begin used the expression "overall agreement," and said that Israel hopes to conclude an overall agreement. However, he soon lapsed into the vicious circle in which he has been living, a circle in which time is wasted for no beneficial purpose. Begin expounded on the term "overall agreement" by saying that no one can bring Syria and Jordan to the negotiating table.

The paper says that all indications point to the fact that Begin has not yet abandoned the policies of the vicious circle and that while he has decided to respond to President Carter's invitation and attend the Camp David talks, at the same time he is not bent on making these talks a positive step for concluding a peace treaty. The paper adds that this fact was revealed by the Israeli paper Jerusalem POST, which asked: Will this new round of discussions on a ministerial level among Israel, Egypt and the United States be the last round? The paper expressed doubts on this score, adding that the Israeli Cabinet has decided to dispatch Moshe Dayan to these discussions, but did not give him the liberty of conducting the negotiations his own way. The paper says this means that Dayan will have to hold direct contacts with the Israeli Government by returning to Jerusalem repeatedly. This will hamper the discussions.

The paper adds that Begin is trying to link the peace discussions with the developments in Iran. Thus, Begin is no longer mentioning the well-known disputed issues only. As will be recalled, these issues led to a freeze in the negotiations and created difficulties and troubles in settling the final points for attaining an overall and just peace in the region. Now Begin has new Israeli demands which transcend the limits of the peace negotiations. The paper cites Begin's statements that the situation in Iran means the need to strengthen Israel so that it will become an invincible state and not just a strong country.

Begin is demanding that the United States insure oil supplies to Israel after Israel abandons the Sinai oil. He is also demanding U.S. financial aid in order to finance projects related to the Negev development. The paper expresses surprise, inasmuch as Begin is alleging that Israel is the only stable country in the Middle East which can defend the region and protect the free world's interests in the wake of the deteriorating situation in Iran. The paper points out that all of the above are clear indications that Menahem Begin is still living in the labyrinths of the vicious circle in which he likes to reside. All of this indicates that this man does not mind wasting time during a period in which events are occurring at an incredible speed in the world arena. The paper says that the United States now recognizes these facts and is trying to confront them. Therefore, Carter issued his invitations for the forthcoming round of talks in Camp David and is bent on playing a personal role in these discussions. Carter also affirmed his commitment to work for the implementation of the Camp David agreement.

Concluding its editorial, the paper points out that the U.S. defense secretary is currently in the heart of the Middle East and that he is making his own assessments on what the United States should carry out quickly and forcefully in order to safeguard the situation in the Middle East. Events are moving rapidly and all we ask for is that Begin should come to realize the situation himself and that he leave the vicious circle before he is overtaken by events.

MILITARY SOURCE DENIES REDUCING FORCES ON ISRAELI BORDERS

LD091703 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report]

[Text] Cairo--An Egyptian military source has denied to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT London Radio reports on the reduction of military forces on the borders with Israel.

The military source affirmed that the Egyptian forces are still in their positions and are being reinforced. There is absolutely no plan to move them or withdraw them from those positions.

The source said that the reinforcing of Egyptian positions on the borders with Libya does not imply military intervention and that this is being done within the framework of protecting the Egyptian borders from east, west, north and south.

The source added that what is being said regarding Egypt's desire to convince the Israelis that it no longer poses a danger to Israeli security is unrealistic. Egypt indeed wants peace in the area, but this does not mean that it is abandoning its military forces or reducing their armament at a time when we are hearing about the flow of western arms to Israel.

Concluding, the source said: What we want is peace based on justice. But this will not be achieved if one of the parties feels that it has become militarily weak and therefore has to beg for peace out of fear of war.

SUDANESE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC092220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 February--The Sudanese armed forces chief of staff, Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil, arrived in Cairo from Khartoum this evening at the head of a military delegation on a 1-day visit to Egypt during which he will have military talks.

After his arrival Khalil said that the visit comes within the framework of joint cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Egyptian armed forces chief of staff Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi, senior armed forces commanders and members of the Arab League Military Secretariat received Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil.

Concludes Visit

NC111441 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 February--Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil, chief of staff of the Sudanese armed forces, left Cairo for Khartoum today accompanied by his delegation after a 2-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During its visit, the Sudanese military delegation had talks with Egyptian military officials within the framework of joint cooperation between the two countries.

The Sudanese military delegation was seen off by Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi, chief of staff of the armed forces.

SNA CITES INFORMATION MINISTER ON IRANIAN EVENTS

LD121314 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 12 February--Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, Iraqi Minister of Information, has stated that the events in Iran concern the entire gulf region because Iran is a part of it, and that the developments in Iran are internal matters which concern the Iranian people alone.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-JAZIRAH, published here today, Hammudi said the important thing is that the developments in Iran should not permit foreign interference or influence to infiltrate into this vital part of the world.

Speaking of Iraq's relations with Iran, he said: We have always sought to establish goodneighborly relations with Iran since 1975.

He stressed that Iraq's policy is based on noninterference in the internal affairs of Iran or of any other country neighboring Iraq.

Hammudi stressed the importance of continued cooperation and coordination among the countries of the region for the good of the region and the Arab nation. It is essential, he said, that we hold consultations, coordinate and exchange views in both normal conditions and extraordinary conditions involving special or exceptional events.

He added that meeting among the brothers are always useful and common actions always serve their interests and the interests of the Arab nation.

All parties must meet on all levels including summits, he said, adding that the important thing is that we should work and act collectively to defend our common rights.

Speaking of the Baghdad Arab summit conference, Hammudi said that the Baghdad conference has laid down the basis for Arab solidarity and defined the practical formulas for achieving this. He described these formulas as rational and moderate. He pointed out that these formulas provide for adherence to Arab rights and do not permit the ceding of the rights of the Palestinian people or the Arab nation.

BAGHDAD VOP: ALL THRONES SIMILAR TO IRAN WILL COLLAPSE

JN121443 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Feb 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] What does this popular current which toppled the throne of the king of kings tell the Arab masses and the struggling masses everywhere? It tells them your dawn is coming, and it can only come through struggle. U.S. imperialism is the deadliest enemy and it must be restrained and its stooges and agent thrones toppled. This popular current also tells the repressive reactionary regimes the wrath of the people is coming and the uprising of the masses is coming, and no one can protect these regimes. This popular current also tells U.S. imperialism and its allies we are not a cow to be milked. We are a people who can never die. This is simply what this sweeping popular current means.

Let the reactionaries pretend not to hear. Let As-Sadat and his followers brag that they are living in ivory towers and immune against the uprising of the masses. The voice of the masses is capable of making itself heard by everyone, and the popular tide will extend. All thrones similar to this defunct throne will collapse.

SPEAKER AL-AS'AD CONGRATULATES AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

NC121228 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Feb 79 NC

[Text] We were informed a short while ago that His Excellency Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and leader of the Democratic Socialist Party, today sent the following telegram to His Eminence Imam Khomeyni:

Your Great Eminence, Your Excellency Imam Ruhollah Khomeyni, Tehran: Your great revolution is the revolution of man against oppression and tyranny. The victory of the revolution is a victory for righteousness and belief in righteousness over the forces of despotism and tyranny. The masses of the Lebanese people, particularly in the south [referring to Muslim Shi'ites], hope that the achievements which will be made by the Islamic revolution will bring about the realization of the hope which the Iranian people pin on freedom, justice and equal opportunities. We also hope that this revolution will realize the aspirations of the Arabs and all Muslims for seeing the Islamic republic extend support to their just and humanitarian causes. May God preserve Your Excellency. Peace be with you.

NATIONALIST PARTIES' COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRAN

JN130903 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] The Central Political Council of the Lebanese Nationalist and Progressive Parties and Forces has stressed that the victory of the Iranian revolution ushers in a new era for the world liberation movement and will have a positive effect on the Arab struggle against the imperialist-Zionist camp.

The council issued a statement at the end of its emergency meeting held last night to discuss the victory of the Iranian people's revolution. The statement urges all patriotic forces in the Arab world to solidly support the Iranian revolution because the victory of this revolution adds a new force to the confrontation of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Arab area.

The statement stresses that the victory of the Iranian revolution ushers in a new era for the world liberation movement because the collapse of the shah's regime, which was subservient to the U.S. administration and an ally of Israel and Zionism, means the collapse of a major link in the chain of imperialist hegemony.

MUFTI HAILS ISLAMIC REVOLUTION IN IRAN

NC122050 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Feb 79 NC

[Text] The Mufti of the Republic His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid has commented on the success of the Islamic revolution in Iran by saying that any blessed Islamic uprising is bound to give a deep sense of pride to every Muslim anywhere in the world, as well as to every human being who upholds the values of right, freedom and equality--values related to God almighty.

He added: The success of Imam Khomeyni's revolution has had an even greater impact on our hearts and consciences in view of the pure Islamic commitments which prompted it, beginning with the eagerness to support the Palestinian revolution, liberate the holy places in Palestine and confront Israeli aggression.

These are the aspirations of every Muslim and every human being who respects human values, the aim being to set up an Islamic state and apply Islamic law on the one Islamic Iranian society. We expect this sincere Islamic approach to propel Iran forward on the road of power and development and of being, God willing, a true and strong support for all the Arab and Islamic states, especially the states that agree with it on the implementation of the laws of Allah in their societies. This adds to the strength of the Arabs and Muslims at the level of international balances and undoubtedly helps the promotion of human values everywhere.

Concluding, the Mufti said: The only side standing to lose from this victory is Israel and those cooperating with it who plot against the values of justice and peace. So, as the voice of Islam rings loud in Iran, it must have an echo in every place where people appreciate the values of right, justice and peace. This applies especially to Lebanon, whose sons revere all noble values everywhere.

URQUHART HOLDS MEETINGS; KHURI TO VISIT DAMASCUS

NC121816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 NC

[Text] A series of meetings was held at the National Defense Ministry today with UN Assistant Secretary General Mr Urquhart. They began with a plenary meeting held at the National Defense Ministry. On the Lebanese side, the meeting was attended by Defense Minister Gen Victor Khuri, chief of the General Staff Brig Gen Munir Turbayy, Staff Col Zayn Makki and senior officers. The meeting was attended on the UN side by Assistant Secretary General Mr Urquhart, UN Forces General Coordinator in the Middle East General Siilasvuo, UNIFIL Commander General Erskine, Urquhart's political adviser Mr James (Juna), and a number of their assistants. Some time later, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss arrived at the Defense Ministry. He met with Mr Urquhart for 20 minutes, after which Minister of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Fu'ad Butrus and Mr James (Juna) joined the confereas.

Another plenary meeting was then held. On the Lebanese side, this meeting was attended by Prime Minister al-Huss, Minister Butrus, Minister General Khuri, the army chief of staff and a number of senior officers. On the UN side, the meeting was attended by Mr Urquhart, General Siilasvuo, General Erskine, Mr (Juna) and some aides. Another meeting was held at the National Defense Ministry, attended by General Siilasvuo, General Erskine, and Staff Col Zayn Makki. Within the context of Lebanon's efforts, Defense Minister Gen Victor Khuri will go to Damascus tomorrow to meet with Syrian Defense Minister Gen Mustaf Talas and senior officials in Damascus.

ADF COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ON SNIPING IN BEIRUT

NC121322 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Feb 79 NC

[Communique issued 12 February by Arab Deterrent Forces Command]

[Text] For the second successive day, armed militiamen who are manning positions facing the children's hospital are deliberately sniping at the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] near the museum building. The armed men want to cut off a major axis linking the two sectors of Beirut. At 1900 yesterday, these armed men fired on the ADF positions near the museum building. These positions responded with sufficient force to silence the fire. A few minutes later traffic on this axis returned to normal.

DAMASCUS HAILS IRANIAN REVOLUTION, AL-ASAD SENDS CABLE.

JN121654 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Feb 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday's important developments in Iran have decided the issues in the interest of the masses of the Iranian people, who revolted against the shah and his agent dictatorial regime. The masses have taken control of all government and public establishments. This clearly confirms the victory of the people's revolution in Iran and its determination to uproot the shah's regime and open a new page in Iranian history. The shah's main concern was to ignore the people, overrule their will and work in the interests of the imperialists and the enemies of the Iranian people.

Today the Iranian people, under the national leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, have succeeded in bringing down a dictatorial regime rarely parallelled in history. The Iranian people expelled the shah from the country and forced his supporters to resign. The Iranian people control the capital and the rest of the land and have announced the beginning of a new era which will end tyranny, oppression and exploitation and which will cancel the treaties of plots and treason. This era will show the real face of Iran after the people rid themselves of the accumulations of the defunct era and its dubious connections.

The Iranian people, who brought about the collapse of the shah's regime and got rid of their former rulers who flouted the people's rights and desires and devoted themselves to safeguarding the interests of the imperialists and Zionists at the expense of the Iranian people, deserve the support and appreciation of the peoples of the world because of their unlimited sacrifices and their strong confrontation of the fascist regime of the shah. That regime used the most grotesque and dirty methods to safeguard its interests and to wipe out any national movement which might constitute a threat to it.

President Hafiz al-Asad, in his own name and in the name of the Arab people of Syria, has sent a cable to Ayatollah Khomeyni congratulating him and the Iranian people on their victory. This cable affirms that Syria has been and still is supporting the freedom movements in the world and that it stands on the side of the people who struggle to restore their rights, get rid of colonialism in all forms, agents and lackeys, and stand where they should, namely, in the trench to fight occupation and aggression.

President al-Asad said in his cable: We affirm our support and backing for the new regime which emanated from the Iranian revolution and which is guided by the great Muslim faith. This regime has met the supreme interest of the Iranian people.

In saying this the president reaffirms Syria's stand which is always opposed to the forces hostile to people's rights to freedom. Syria's principled stands were made clear in our steadfastness in the face of Zionism, imperialism and the plots of surrender in the region. This puts us in the trench which confronts the forces of occupation and aggression. The people's revolution in Iran emerged victorious because they believed in the inevitability of victory and because it is a revolution against tyranny, oppression and treason. This revolution embodied the aspirations of the majority of the Iranian people.

The shah fell because he was a tyrant and a criminal agent. It is not surprising that he should hasten to his intimate friend, Anwar as-Sadat, the other traitor who sold himself to the enemies of his people and nation. This is because the agents and traitors stand in one front, which is the opposite of the front in which the people stand. It was only natural that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi should meet with Answar as-Sadat in a desperate attempt for the latter to reassure the shah and console him. It was also natural for Ayatollah Khomeyni to issue his decision tostop the supply of Iranian oil to the Zionist entity and to order the Iranian revolutionaries to occupy the embassy of the Zionist entity and raise the Palestinian flag on the embassy building in support of the Palestinian people and in condemnation of the Zionist policy of occupation and aggression.

The Iranian events and developments are worthy of careful study because of their changes and their repercussions which will transcend Iranian territory. What has taken place in Iran has been a true popular revolution which possesses all factors of continuity and which is able to lay a sound foundation for a new era in which Iran will assume an image exactly opposite to that which prevailed during the shah's regime. Iran will play a prominent role on the internal and external levels. This role will introduce basic factors to change the formulas prepared for the region surrounding Iran.

PAPERS COMMENT ON BROWN'S MIDDLE EAST VISIT

JN111108 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 11 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 11 February--Today TISHRIN criticizes the visit Secretary of Defense Harold Brown is paying to the area. The paper says: This visit is an important part of the change in priorities that has taken place in the hostile camp, especially following the Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement, Arab steadfastness and rejection of capitulation, and the triumph of the Iranian people's revolution.

The paper stresses that this change in priorities will definitely fail. This new American move, the paper adds, will meet the fate of similar hostile moves in the past. It will collide with the reality that Washington has always ignored: the fact that this is the age of the people, that the people's will cannot be suppressed and that no power on earth can impose its wish on people. TISHRIN calls on the Arabs to be extremely alert and to exert every effort to consolidate their steadfast front and to close their ranks and bridge every gap in the Arab structure.

Commenting on the same subject in its "Opinion" column, ATH-THAWRAH says Harold Brown's visit to the area brings many dangers. This visit, the paper adds, is part of the effort to formulate and crystallize the general outlines of regional security for the Camp David partners and to clear the way for the Egyptian regime to play its new role, which is to protect Western interests in complete cooperation and coordination with the Zionist enemy.

The paper continues: It is definite that Brown will also try to offer reassurances to his administration's friends and allies in the area headed by As-Sadat, who was astonished to see the United States abandon the shah and to see the Iranian people rid themselves of the nightmare and foreign domination.

ATH-THAWRAH asserts that Harold Brown's visit will not achieve its purpose because the shah's downfall in Iran shows that this is the beginning rather than the end and that everything is possible, given this growing wave of political disturbances.

In conclusion, the paper says: The U.S. administration's action in dispatching its defense secretary to the area at this particular time simply means that the administration, which has lost the shah of Iran, now wants to make up for this loss in any way possible, which means a search for new tools to help it achieve this objective and to launch indirect attacks on other positions.

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT TITO CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

Foreign Ministers Meet 9 Feb

JN091703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpts] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, held a second meeting this morning to complete the discussions they began yesterday.

The two sides reviewed the international situation, nonalinement affairs, the meeting of the nonalined foreign ministers which is scheduled to be held in Colombo in June, and the nonalined summit conference to be held in Havana this year.

Viewpoints were identical on all the topics discussed at the meeting.

Al-Asad Visits Tito

LD091828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1727 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Damascus--The president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, visited President Tito this evening in the latter's residence at the Sheraton Hotel in Damascus. On this occasion the two presidents continued their talks, which they began last night.

Presidents Tito and al-Asad continued their exchange of views on topical international questions, with particular reference to the situation in the Near and Middle East. The two presidents acquainted each other with the economic development of the two countries, particularly in the sphere of agriculture. During these talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and lasted more than an hour, there was also discussion of some other aspects of bilateral cooperation.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, was also present at this evening's meeting.

Tomorrow Presidents Tito and al-Asad along with their associates will continue their talks.

Tito Meets Yugoslav Businessmen

LD092342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Damascus--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, received in Damascus today the representatives of Yugoslav economic organizations which are taking part in the construction of economic projects in Syria.

The businessmen acquainted President Tito with the tasks of their enterprises in Syria and with the prospects of further investment and trade cooperation. The Pomgrad marine construction enterprise in Split has been building harbors and other marine installations in that friendly and nonalined country for two decades now. It has just concluded a new investment project to the tune of $20 million. The Split enterprise will participate in the construction of the second stage of a main breakwater in Latakia, which it had erected earlier. The president was also acquainted with the conditions of life and work of our citizens in Syria, and in this context it was stressed in particular that they were cooperating very well in the investors.

In expressing his satisfaction with Yugoslav economic organizations having gained notable prestige in Syria and other countries, President Tito wished our businessmen further successes and told them to work well in the future and to keep the schedules agreed on. The president also pointed out the need and possibilities for expanding trade exchange with Syria, which is lagging considerably behind cooperation in investment construction.

The talks between the president and the businessmen were attended by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Sukrija Uzunovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic and Dmitar Janevski, the Yugoslav ambassador in Damascus.

LCY-Ba'th Talks 10 Feb

LD101640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Damascus--The Yugoslav-Syrian party talks ended in Damascus today with the signing of a 2-year cooperation program envisaging continued all-round expansion and promotion of relations between the LCY and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, which have been good and friendly for many years. In both sides' assessment, the talks between Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, were very friendly, open and meaningful, and encompassed an exchange of views on questions of interest to both sides, as well as mutual acquaintance with the total development of Yugoslavia and Syria and their parties.

In the course of the talks, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar stressed that Syria is firmly following the path of independent socialist development adapted to the country's specific conditions and emphasized the significance of equitable relations between the parties, as well as the fact that the Ba'th Party is responsible solely to its people for its work and activity. At the same time, he stressed the fact that the Syrian Ba'th Party attributes great significance to cooperation with parties from nonalined and socialist countries, as well as with all other parties which accept equitable relations. In this context, Al-Ahmar singled out in particular cooperation with the LCY which, in his assessment, is substantially rich and exceptionally good. He also pointed to the need to expand cooperation between parties from the nonalined countries which, he stressed, can contribute to further strengthening of unity and capability for action in the nonalined movement, overcoming current difficulties with which it is confronted and the preservation of the movement's full independence from any bloc or great power.

Syrian-Yugoslav party cooperation was assessed as very significant in this field of interest.

Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, acquainted his hosts with the current stage of Yugoslavia's sociopolitical development and the development of the LCY. He noted with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Syrian party relations have been in constant ascent since as early as 1950, and that there is interest on both sides for their continued promotion. Also directed at this aim is the cooperation program which has just been signed, envisaging intensification of contacts at all levels, exchange of delegations and even more comprehensive and regular mutual information on all questions of interest to the two parties.

During the talks, Branko Mikulic and the members of the Yugoslav party delegation were also acquainted with Syria's current development which, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has achieved exceptionally significant successes in all fields of development in the last 15 years. The national income per capita has increased from $200 in 1963 to $800. In the same period, industrial production has increased 10 times and agricultural production 4 times. Syria now has 1.8 million pupils in lower and middle schools, compared with 180,000 15 years ago, 60,000 students (compared with 20,000 in 1963), and 300,000 workers employed in different branches of the economy, compared with 120,000.

Also participating in the Yugoslav-Syrian party talks were Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Dimitrije Babic, special counsellor in the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dimitar Janevski, Yugoslav ambassador in Damascus; and from the Syrian side, Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command, and other high-ranking party leaders.

Al-Asad-Tito Talks

JN1013l4 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--The official talks between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Josip Broz Tito began at 1000 today at the Presidential Palace. The talks were attended on the Syrian side by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Jamil Shayyah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs; Adib Milhim, minister of state for presidential affairs; Dr Muhammad al-'Madi, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dr Adib ad-Dawudi, political adviser to the president; Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister; and 'Adnan Nashshada, director of the East European Department in the Foreign Ministry.

They were attended on the Yugoslav side by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Sukrija Uzunovic, Federal Executive Council member and chairman of the joint committee; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet to the president of the republic; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Dimitar Janevski, Yugoslav ambassador to Syria.

At the outset of the talks President Hafiz al-Asad spoke about the strong ties of friendship between the two countries. He said; has proven that cooperation solves many problems, both on the regional and international levels. The president then reviewed the situation in the region and the sequence of developments that have occurred. In this respect, the president emphasized that the conflict in the region is not between one Arab state and Israel, but is an Arab-Israeli conflict generally. The Camp David agreements, he said, viewed the conflict as one between Egypt and Israel. Therefore the Camp David agreements aimed at a separate bilateral peace [sulh].

President al-Asad said that the Camp David agreements took place under the aegis of the United States, while the peace efforts have taken place under the UN aegis. President al-Asad stressed the Arab nation's steadfastness as expressed by the conferences of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the ninth Arab summit conference which, he said, was a complete success.

The president said: We believe that the course of action must now be through the United Nations.

Zagreb Report on Talks

LD101618 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] This is the third day of the friendly visit by Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia, to Syria. In Damascus this morning Presidents Tito and Hafiz al-Asad continued their talks and at the same time the LCY and Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegations ended their talks with the signing of a 2-year cooperation program. Here is Ljubica Kovacevic's telephone report on the talks between the two presidents:

This morning's talks between Presidents Tito and Hafiz al-Asad lasted 3 hours. This was an all-encompassing and exhaustive exchange of views between the two statesmen. They presented their views on world events, dwelling in particualr and in detail on the Middle East crisis, the situation in the broader region and events in Southeast Asia. They made a total assessment of world events and in the light of this discussed problems with which the nonalined movement is confronted in both the broader and narrower sphere.

Of the many subjects which the two presidents discussed, we single out their agreement in assessments of the recent Baghdad summit of Arab countries and the concept of resolving the Middle East crisis which is based on this meeting, which is a good basis for rallying the Arab world and which should be developed further, for there is no correct solution to this crisis to the extent that it succeeds on partial measures and separate agreements.

There can be no peace in the Middle East without insuring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to return to their fatherland and self-determination in their separate and independent state. In striving toward such solutions, Presidents Tito and al-Asad consider the involvement of the whole world public is necessary, and of course relevant activities by the UN are also necessary. This political solution demands stronger and more consistent advocation on the part of the nonalined countries.

Proceeding from topical international cooperation and drawing the exceptional significance of the realization of the nonalined movement's role in searching for this peace-loving solution to the Middle East conflict and for the elimination of other world crisis areas, the two presidents expressed concern at the lack of agreement within the movement and attempts from outside to split its unity. It is in the interest of every country individually and necessary to the international community for the nonalined movement to constantly confirm its principles in practice. Presidents Tito and Hafiz al-Asad stressed the resolve of their countries to contribute to such a role on the part of the nonalined.

In the continuation of the talks, the two presidents were informed about bilateral talks between the ministers of foreign affairs and party leaders. The talks between Branko Mikulic and 'Abdallah al-Ahmar were assessed as being exceptionally good. This afternoon the talks between Presidents Tito and Hafiz al-Asad will continue.

Further Al-Asad, Tito Meeting

JN101953 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1830 today a closed meeting was held between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Josip Broz Tito.

The two presidents exchanged views on several international issues, and on relations between the two countries and the means to further develop these relations.

At the beginning of the meeting, President Hafiz al-Asad presented heartfelt condolences to President Tito on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and in his own name on the death of Edvard Kardelj, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who died today. President al-Asad expresses sorrow over the loss of Kardelj, who was a deputy of President Tito and a comrade of his struggle for 40 years and who had offered great services to his country. Kardelj died at the age of 69.

Joint Communique

LD111828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Joint communique on visit of Yugoslav delegation led by President Josip Broz Tito to Syria 8-11 February, issued in Damascus on 11 February]

[Text] Damascus--The following joint communique was issued today at the end of the visit to the Syrian Arab Republic by SFRY President Josip Broz Tito:

"The president of the SFRY and of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito, in response to an invitation from Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, made an official friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic from 8 to 11 February 1979.

"The two presidents held talks in an atmosphere of frienship and mutual understanding. They carried out a broad exchange of views on the most significant topical international questions, and in particular on the current development of the situation in the Middle East and the activities of the nonalined movement. They also discussed bilateral relations between the two countries, including cooperation between the LCY and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Participants in the talks from the Yugoslav side were: Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Sukrija Uzunovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Syrian mixed committee; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Dimitar Janevski, SFRY ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic.

"On the Syrian side the following took part in the talks: 'Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs; Adib Milhim, minister of state for presidential affairs; Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; Adib ad-Dawudi, political adviser at the presidency; and Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister.

"Discussing the situation in the world, Presidents Tito and Al-Asad assessed with concern that it is very complex and full of danger. Detente is stagnating and tension reigns in many parts of the world.

"In connection with this, the two presidents resolutely censure all phenomena of imperialist policy against the freedom and independence of peoples and countries, as well as all other foreign intervention and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries.

"The two presidents are decisively in favor of eliminating all these phenomena and establishing lasting peace on the bases of justice and equality.

"The two presidents devoted particular attention to the Middle East crisis, which is the result of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, Israel's disregard for the UN resolutions on withdrawal from these territories, its unacceptable acts and its disregard for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

"Once again they censured the continuation of Israel's aggressive policy, which threatens not only the security of this region but the security and peace of the whole world.

"Discussing the current development of events in the Middle East, the two sides stressed that it is not possible to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict separately from the Palestinian problem which forms its essence, nor is it possible to do so by excluding the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. They consider that partial solutions and separate arrangements cannot lead to a total, just and lasting peace, which must be based on an immediate and complete withdrawal by Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem and on the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and return to and formation of their own independent state on the soil of their fatherland.

"President Tito made a positive assessment of the steps toward unification of Syria and Iraq and their efforts and resolve to promote mutual relations, judging that this is a significant contribution to the strengthening of unity and solidarity between Arab countries. He also paid tribute to the decisions of the ninth Arab summit conference and stressed that the results achieved represent a positive contribution to the strengthening of Arab solidarity and joint action.

"The two sides criticized the constant Israeli aggression against Lebanon and Israel's continued interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, which makes the process of ordering events and normalization in this country impossible. The two sides offered full support to maintain Lebanon's full sovereignty, its independence, integrity and the inviolability of its territory.

"The two sides expressed deep respect for the principles and aims contained in the final act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Helsinki and pointed to the close link between security in Europe and that in the Mediterranean area. They reaffirmed the need for further efforts directed toward these principles and aims. They stressed that security in the Mediterranean basis cannot be realized without the achievement of a total, just and lasting resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict based on the UN resolutions.

"The two sides pointed to the significance of continuing international efforts to establish a new international economic order based on equitable and just economic relations between industrial countries and developing countries.

"The two presidents particularly stressed the significance and results of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. They also underlined the need to apply the final document adopted at this session as quickly as possible.

"The two presidents stressed that the slowing down in the process of decolonization in Africa represents a serious threat to peace and security in this region and in the world as a whole. They criticized attempts by racist, colonialist and imperialist forces which, using various maneuvers and not respecting decisions of the international community, try to hinder the efforts of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia directed toward the realization of independence and an end to the policy of apartheid in southern Africa. They expressed their continued support for the African peoples' liberation movements and for their struggle for political, social and economic emancipation. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the growing role of the nonalined movement in the promotion of international cooperation and the construction of democratic international relations based on equality.

"They stressed the need for a constant reaffirmation of the basic principles of the nonalined policy and the nonalined movement, which make this movement an independent, authentic and irreplaceable factor of peace and progress in the world. The two sides resolutely reject all attempts aimed at dividing the nonalined movement.

"The two sides will make efforts to contribute to adequate preparation for the forthcoming nonalined countries' summit conference in order to insure its success.

"Presidents Tito and al-Asad assessed that relations between the SFRY and the Syrian Arab Republic are developing very successfully on the bases of traditional friendship and in the spirit of the policy of nonalinement. The frequent meetings and exchange of visits between the top leading personalities of the two countries provides a significant stimulus to this kind of cooperation.

"Both sides noted that political cooperation was developing successfully in the bilateral sphere within the framework of the nonalined movement, at the United Nations and in the broader international sphere. However, it was stressed in the talks that all the possibilities have not yet been taken advantage of for more rapid development of economic cooperation and that suitable measures should be taken to bring this into harmony with the development of political relations between the two countries.

"The two presidents also positively assessed the relations up to now and the cooperation between the LCY and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. This cooperation is developing successfully and represents a significant contribution to the promotion of mutual relations and the deepening of mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries.

"The two sides expressed particular satisfaction at the fruitful results of the visit. They stressed the importance of maintaining constant contacts, meetings and consultations between the leaders of the two countries with a view to promoting further cooperation and strengthening relations between these two friendly countries and peoples.

"President Tito expressed his thanks to President al-Asad for the hospitality and cordiality which he, together with his associates, was shown during his visit to the friendly Syrian Arab Republic.

"President Tito invited President al-Asad to visit the SFRY and the invitation was accepted with pleasure, the date to be fixed later."

Tito Leaves for Amman

LD111138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, Feb 11 (TANJUG)--After a three-day official and friendly visit to Syria, President Tito left here today for Amman.

President Tito was accorded a most cordial farewell by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and ranking Syrian state and party officials.

President Tito left here on an official and friendly visit to Jordan at the invitation of King Husayn.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES LABANESE ARMY COMMANDER

JN131350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1000 today, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, received in his office Gen Victor Khuri, Lebanese defense minister and commander in chief of the Lebanese Army. The meeting was attended by Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff of the army and armed forces, and Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff.

SAUDI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER WATCHES MILITARY UNIT EXERCISE

JN111535 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1348 GMT 11 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 11 February--one of our combat formations has carried out a practical exercise with live ammunition in cooperation with the air force and the air defense forces. Attending the exercise were Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command; His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Arabian second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command; and the commander of the air force and air defense.

The exercise began with a detailed explanation of the general idea and of the plan for the exercise. Then all the observers moved to watch the progress of the exercise. The units carried out their combat tasks successfully and competently.

At the end of the exercise, Dr Rif'at al-Asad thanked the commanders of the exercise and praised the fighters' high morale. He asked them to continue their training and to maintain constant vigilance and combat preparedness because our battle with the enemy will continue as long as our land is occupied, until we regain the full rights of our Arab people, and until the aims of our nation for unity, freedom and socialism are achieved. Then Dr Rif'at al-Asad and those accompanying him left the site.

LIBYA

RECOGNITION GIVEN TO NEW GOVERNMENT IN IRAN

LD122227 Tripoli JANA in English 1701 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--In an expression of the recognition and support of the people's congresses in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah through their continuous people's marches for the establishment of people's authority in Iran, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has announced her recognition today of the people's authority set up in Iran and considering it as the sole and legitimate representative of the brotherly Iranian Muslim people.

A statement issued today by the Foreign Secretariat affirmed the stand and support of the Jamahiriyah to the Iranian Muslim people for whom it wished progress and prosperity under the leadership of the people's authority.

AL-'UBAYDI CONGRATULATES IRAN'S BAZARGAN 12 FEB

LD122232 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Chairman of the Popular General Committee 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi has sent a telegram to Dr Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Islamic government in Iran. Here is the text:

Brother Dr Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Iranian Islamic government: In the name of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Popular General Committee, it gives me pleasure, on the basis of the popular support manifested in the marches supporting the fraternal Muslim Iranian people's revolution, to convey to you most sincere congratulations on the success of your popular uprising and on your assuming the leadership of the first popular authority in Iran, which will have a great effect on strengthening Islamic ties between the two fraternal peoples. We wish the fraternal Iranian people progress and prosperity.

[Signed] 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, chairman of the Popular General Committee.

MOROCCO

HASSAN INTERVIEW ON ALGERIA, SHAH'S PLANS

LD082255 Paris Domestic Service in French 1835 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Dispatch by station correspondent Claude Guillaumin]

[Excerpt] Marrakech--It is 25 degrees centigrade in the shade. Charter aircraft spew out tourists of all nationalities. (Jema'a el-Snah) Square is always just as picturesque. The souks are just as crowded. In a palace transformed into a fortress there is a man who is alone, or nearly so: the shah of Iran. He is following developments in his country with, at the same time, nostalgia, bitterness and a secret hope. This, at least, is the opinion of the man who welcomed him more than 3 weeks ago now.

King Hassan of Morocco received us, Edouare Sablier and I, in this Marrakech palace which he likes to visit in winter. Hassan does not conceal his anxiety. If Iran topples, he says, anything can heppen, from the Persian Gulf to the Sahara.

This has a name--destabilization--and he is not tender with the Ayatollah Khomeyni. Between the king in power and the king in exile, dialog is a daily affair; the former drew for us the lesson of the events which led to the departure of the latter. But first of all, King Hassan tells us how these conversations with the shah of Iran take place. [begin recording]

[Hassan] We see each other evey day (?or nearly so). Even though one should not compare what is not comparable, the human situations are similar. Having experienced what he is experiencing--that is, not for the same reasons naturally--I mean, being forced to leave one's country, to see a sky other than one's own, to drink a water which is not from one's own well, this is really an extremely difficult sentimental situation to bear. I know that he can listen to the radio; he can talk with X or Y. But his true confidence he will place with me. And we see each other every day, nearly every day, and we talk about this and that: the Western world, Africa, what he himself refers to as the West's lack of understanding of Iran, and even the West's injustice toward Iran.

[Question] Toward Iran or toward his person and his policy?

[Answer] Well, toward Iran, because for him stability in Iran and the presence of the shah in Iran are one and the same thing.

[Question] Does he have the impression that he may be able to return to his country, or does he believe that it will be much more difficult, for instance, than in 1953?

[Answer] It is not the same thing, it is not the same situation, and he himself is perfectly well aware of that. He is happy to have left in a way, (?to prove that since he went away) the situation has not improved, the situation has even worsened. Therefore, the presence of the shah in Iran, or his absence, would not change anything in the basic situation.

Naturally, like any other man, he hopes to return, but from time to time one feels in this man the bitterness of 37 years of responsibility. I must say that I, who so far have only 18 years of it, I feel it too, because it is heavy, it is constraining, and I feel sorry for him that he has actually totaled 37 years.

All I was able to perceive through what he confided to me is that even if he were to return to Iran, it would not be within the same framework; he would not agree to return within the same framework, first of all institutional and constitutional (?and so on); and secondly, he would like--if he were to return to Iran--he would like to return in the capacity of an educator, or nearly so. Knowing perfectly well that new powers are going to organize themselves, that a new modus vivendi must become established, he would want rather to be there in order to make sure for himself that the people are living well together, that there is not too much irritability [susceptibilite] and then, he told me: I would not stay longer than 6 months or 1 year, and then I would leave.

[Question] At most, a monarch in the British style?

[Answer] At most, the monarchy that the Iranian people will wish to have.

[Question] Would he actually agree to do what he never did in 37 years: to delegate a part of his authority to the people administering the country?

[Answer] No. He would agree to cleave--if I may put it that way--directly to the reality of his people with the fewest possible intermediaries. And should his people want a British style monarchy, he has said to me: I am not re-enlisting, pardon the term. I will stay for a while, but I have had enough. I will go and take a rest.

[Question] But we are now faced with a paradoxical situation. I think that it has practically never existed before. There are two governments: a legal, constitutional government, and a government which has been set up by the Ayatollah Khomeyni. I would like to know from you what you think of the present situation.

[Answer] The antagonists have not left any room for a third solution. Either one of them quits, or neither quits, and there is an open clash. In any case, if an open clash were to come, I think that it would be a terrible clash, much wider in scale than is believed, because the ayatollah is saying: We are armed and we shall arm ourselves when the time comes. The left says: We, too, are armed and we shall make our appearance when the correct moment comes. In the midst of all this, what part will the army play? What will be for the army what so far has been the criterion of legality--that is to say, Bakhtiar, because he received his authority [firman] from the hands of the shah? But assuming that the prime minister were to crack, at that moment what would be the criterion of legality for the army? How would it act? In favor of maintaining order? But under whose orders? Will it act to take over power? In order to do what with it?

In short, whatever the case may be, there will be a lot of blood spilled; and if one remembers that Persia is an empire, if one remembers the disparities existing between the great and enormous regions of the north and the south, the east and the west, one can then imagine the ethnic groups, the nostalgia for the past, the heads of armed bands, in short the decrepitude of the Chinese empire.

[Question] As a leader of the faithful, what do you think of Khomeyni himself?

[Answer] Khomeyni is a Shi'ite--that is, he is a heretic. With regard to the 900 million Muslims, the Shi'ites are not orthodox Muslims. By this I am not referring to the depth of his belief, but it is quite simply that his dogma is a heretical dogma, one which can be condemned by all the [word indistinct] Muslims from the Philippines to Thailand.

[Question] What do you think about a religious leader making politics in the proper sense of the word, as the ayatollah is doing?

[Answer] Well, first of all, that is just the heresy of the Shi'ite, that he wants to impose something which does not exist in Islam, namely, a clergy. Now, when people talk about or when I hear Iranians [word indistinct] I hear Europeans say, Iranian clergy or religious (?leaders). But for me that is an intellectual cacophony which I cannot accept or assimilate, for if in Islam there is one thing that is forbidden, it is a clergy. There is no clergy with us. There cannot be a clergy.

[Question] Is there no intermediary between the [Hassan interrupts]

[Answer] Every man, provided he is honest, that he is an adult, that he is aware of his duties, that he knows a little of the Koran, that he knows the rites, is perfectly able to lead prayers before 10,000 Muslims or before 100,000 Muslims.

[Question] Yes, but the Shi'ites represent a power. It is almost the power of the street. They have been proving it for several weeks.

[Answer] [words indistinct] This is a case where I think that the French language is a very rich language and that history, even the history of France, has proved to us that one must make a distinction between the populace and the population. And it reminds me a little of the [word indistinct]. Well, that was the populace, hundreds of thousands of people. But there are tens of millions of people.

Listen, the drama of Iran up till now is that it has not had political parties. By this very fact, when everyone has gone out into the street [interrupted]

[Question] It was, however, the fault of the sovereign.

[Answer] He recognizes that himself. He recognizes it himself. When everyone goes out in the street everyone can say all (?kinds of things).

[Question] Isn't that to say that they went out in the street because in the last resort, the Ayatollah Khomeyni asked them to go out in the street; therefore, they would be obeying him?

[Answer] No, because the Ayatollah Khomeyni has opened the dam to a mass of water which has been accumulating there for years.

[Question] I would like to ask you a last question about Iran. That is, if you like, the lesson which from a distance you yourself can learn for your policy, for your way of governing and for your attitude either toward the opposition, the parties, vis-a-vis the soldiers and vis-a-vis the Moroccan people?

[Answer] The lesson I learned from all this is that I think that the time has come to see a little more clearly into the affairs of Iran, in general. And as an Occidental, as a Muslim, I am extremely worried about what can happen after the inevitable--if the inevitable happens--in Iran. At that moment there will be series of collapses, which like a virus fever will then attack the nervous system, will [words indistinct] which will be called the gulf states, which will be called Kuwait, which of course forms a rather fragile crust around Saudi Arabia, a Saudi Arabia which happens to be the country where the holy wing of Islam resides. Who is this faithful Muslim believing in his faith and in the ethic of Muslim socialism? I tell you. Who is then this Muslim who would accept seeing the holy places threatened (?ideologically)? So it is 900 million Muslims who will be made to tremble. I think that Europe is in the process of realizing that Islam moves, but (?that is) not the good Islam. The Islam which you think moves is not the true one. The true one is much more thoughtful, much more calm. But when it moves it will move with a motive.

I could even give you a Cartesian proof--because, after all, we invented algebra--of the reason it will move. On the strategic and political levels, on the religious level, on the level of the unity of God, and especially on the ideological level, our holy places should not be too near atheist ideas and nihilism. So much for myself as a Muslim. As an Occidental, that is, the free man, the liberal and the democrat that I am, I realize quite simply that we are undergoing a state of affairs that is programmed--effectively programmed--and which from one moment to the other can go either more quickly or more slowly. It is certain that if Iran topples, or at least is weakened, I fear that the process of destabilization from one end of the world to the other will speed up.

Therefore, if there is a victory by the other side in this part of the world, the interest of the victors would be [words indistinct] on Angola and in Shaba where things are not going well--I have news from there--what they do in the Horn, what they do in Sahara, what they do all over the place, that it is in their interests not to give time to Europe and to the United States to recover, and therefore we would be facing a breakdown.

[Question] Let us go on to purely Moroccan affairs. Some time ago we were very surprised to learn of the news of an attack on a purely Moroccan town, inside Moroccan territory, by forces regarded as--that is, at least, regarded by the Moroccan press--a negligible factor, namely, the POLISARIO. What happened and what will happen?

[Answer] In his most official statements and even in private, President Boumediene, God rest his soul, always said that no Algerian soldier would ever cross the frontier into Moroccan territory. Therefore, he recognized the nature of Morocco. This was something which was accepted (?and laid down). If we look at the date of the first attack on [name indistinct] in the province of [name indistinct], (?on Tan-Tan), this coincides with President Boumediene's disappearance from the scene. He was already ill, because it was unthinkable that he would prepare a meeting with me and that during that time he would attack, because for me the POLISARIO does not exist. It is the Algerian Army which commands it. It is therefore unthinkable that he would attack [name indistinct]. It was still in the absence both of President Boumediene and of a permanently elected president that the attack on Tan-Tan (?took place).

Let us suppose that we talk about the POLISARIO. I am talking about it for form's sake. Well, one can think that it either wants to alienate once and for all the freedom of action in the future (?for a few months), of the new Algerian leaders, or, sensing that there is an underlying wish for peace and for things to be taken in hand, it says: I am going to strike a big blow,--especially inside a Morocco which is not contested by anyone, its neighbors included,--in order to show that I am there and to draw the attention of the public.

Perhaps it even hoped that, through an act of legitimate defense, I myself should enter Algerian territory with my troops.

Perhaps it was Algeria that pushed the POLISARIO and its mercenaries to adopt this attitude, but which Algeria? Although it forms a one-party state, although there is only one candidate, we all know that during the last congress of the National Liberation Front there was no unanimity on this tendency, on the content of socialism, or on the way of applying it.

In any case, if I were in the position of the Algerian Government, I would pay great attention to this POLISARIO. Why? Because it is a really ideal Trojan horse for an Algerian opposition, an Algerian opposition which could infiltrate this force, which is called the POLISARIO, with its jeeps, its [word indistinct], its guns, its SA-7's, its SA-9's. I ask myself how all those people have (?learned) [sentence unfinished]. Well, an opposition which could infiltrate this organization would, for the central power in Algiers, be a much bigger threat than could be the tension, the sensitivity or the spirit of revenge which Morocco and the Moroccans could have.

And I know that in their position, if I had the problem of the Tuaregs, if I had the problems Algeria has with Mali, Niger and Chad, and if I had the feeling, which the Algerians have, that the Africans beyond the Sahara treat them as racists, because of the Tuareg problem, if I knew that I had dissatisfaction as well, well, I would not maintain gangs on my territory. I would dissolve them at once, because this is the ideal Trojan horse for an Algerian opposition which is dissatisfied with Boumediene's succession.

[Question] What do you think of Colonel Bendjedid's election?

[Answer] As such I think that it is something which took place in accordance with the rules of the constitution. But I must say that Colonel Bendjedid was responsible for the Oran area, and my minister of the interior and my governors have told me that he has never attempted to stir up the slightest incident.

[Question] Your Majesty, for example, do you envisage inviting him to come and see you in Rabat, when he has established his position (?for some time), to improve relations between your two countries?

[Answer] But I have never refused a dialog; for me it is not a problem concerned with niceties of protocol. Anyway, were there to be an invitation, as I have been here longer, I believe that it is up to me to take the first step to ask him to come and see me, because I have been in this job for 18 years more than he has. There is a code of (?ethics) between us. [end recording]

SUDAN

VICE PRESIDENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRANIAN DEVELOPMENTS

JN121623 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1538 GMT 12 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 12 February--First Vice President Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim has issued the following statement on the developments in Iran:

I would like to extend to the fraternal Iranian people greetings of respect and pride now that their will has won victory through a popular revolution and due to the martyrs and sacrifices they have offered. The Iranian people have regained their right to choose the regime and institutions of government they want. The masses of the May revolution are sympathetic to and respect the popular revolution in Iran. This stems from our constant commitment to support all peoples struggling for freedom, dignity and justice and refusing all forms of repression, domination and foreign control.

The victory of the revolution in Iran has reaffirmed that there is no alternative to the word of the people and to their right to exercise power and express their wishes and aspirations through the free choice of their leaders and political, constitutional and popular institutions. Out of our firm commitment to always support the will of the fraternal and friendly peoples and their right to choose the system of government which achieves their aspirations in progress and justice, we are full of hope that the unity of the fraternal Iranian people will be preserved and that the ranks of its sons will be united on the path of achieving an all-out social revolution capable of ending injustice, repression and suffering by this struggling people and restoring to them their legitimate rights to power, wealth and freedom.

Our people's support of and sympathy with the fraternal Iranian people are not prompted by narrow-minded affiliations, sectarianism or partisan considerations but are an interaction between two peoples linked with ties of common heritage and joint struggle to liberate mankind from the chains of social backwardness, political domination and foreign control. I am happy to convey, on behalf of our political organization and its popular bodies, congratulations to the fraternal Iranian people and to their leaders and patriotic organizations for this great victory of a people for whom our people harbor all feelings of fraternity and amity.

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN ARRIVES, MET BY WEIZMAN

TA131714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The U.S. secretary of defense said, on his arrival in Israel, that Washington and Israel have a common strategic interest in stability in the Middle East. He reemphasized the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and pointed out that it was based on considerations of both morality and politics and also on security interests.

Minister 'Ezer Weizman said, as he was receiving the guest, that the events in Iran have emphasized the importance of stability and order in the Middle East, and Israel is an island of stability in the area. The defense minister said that Israel was confident of its strength but it was also the desire of the United States to work for the sake of the free world. He said that Israel would be happy to work together with the United States in order to make a firm basis for stability of the region.

Our correspondent Dan Eshel comments that Brown's deputy, General McGiffert, also came to Israel with him. He had been due to come here some time ago at the head of a Pentagon delegation, but the visit had been postponed.

DAYAN AUTHORIZED TO EXAMINE NEW IDEAS AT CAMP DAVID

TA120942 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Feb 79 PP 1, 2 TA

[By Daniyel Bloch]

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will be able to put forward as well as examine new ideas at the Camp David talks, but he will not be authorized to agree to matters deviating from existing Cabinet decisions except after consultations with Jerusalem. This is the significance of the directives given to the foreign minister on the ministerial debates at Camp David which are to begin toward the end of next week.

It is known that the foreign minister is pleased with the mandate given him for the ministerial conference deliberations.

According to Jerusalem's evaluation, President Carter will be personally involved in the determination of the U.S. position in the Camp David deliberations and it may be that he will even consult with the participants in person. The conference deliberations will begin with a presentation of U.S. proposals for a solution to the problems in dispute and the deliberations, which will last for 3 or 4 days, will then begin. At the conclusion of that stage, the heads of the delegation will return to their countries for discussion and consultation with their governments. After that a further round of talks will take place, and based on the progress at these talks President Carter will decide whether or not to invite Begin and As-Sadat to a summit conference in order to conclude the negotiations on the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

Up to now no information has reached Jerusalem about the contents of the proposals the United States will submit to the ministerial deliberations. Ambassador Samuel Lewis and the U.S. ambassador in Egypt, Hermann Eilts, are leaving shortly for Washington and will take part in the consultations on Camp David.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will decide on the composition of the delegation to accompany him to the conference within the next few days. The delegation will be composed mainly of Foreign Ministry personnel in Washington, and Ambassador Efrayim Evron will also join it.

Authoritative government sources emphasized yesterday that Dayan will work within the framework of the existing cabinet decisions, but he is not just a sort of postman and reporter; he has been given a certain degree of maneuvering room to examine new ideas, in coordination with the prime minister. Authorized proposals which deviate from the government position will require debate and decision by the Cabinet.

The same sources pointed out yesterday that no proposal was raised in the Cabinet to include additional ministers in the delegation, since it was made clear in the previous deliberations that this would not be practical or possible from the aspect of the letter of invitation and the composition of the Egyptian delegation. However, in various discussions several ideas were expressed in this direction, but were struck off the agenda.

Several ministers even think that by now adding ministers to the delegation Dayan's ability to maneuver will be limited.

DAYAN ENVISAGES CARTER-BEGIN-AS-SADAT SUMMIT SOON

TA130937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The foreign minister believes that at the ministerial conference at Camp David he will take one step forward toward the peace agreement with Egypt. He envisages that in the very near future there will be a summit conference between Carter, Begin and As-Sadat at which the treaty will be signed. However, Moshe Dayan emphasized that our troops will not retreat from Gaza, Judaea and Samaria or from the Golan Heights. He was speaking at a congress of demobilized Jewish soldiers.

BEGIN WARNS OF COMMUNIST THREAT, CUBAN TROOPS

TA121115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Begin has warned that it is possible that soldiers from Cuba will enter South Yemen and endanger Saudi Arabia. The prime minister said that Cubans are already present in Libya and that the communist bloc is taking indirect or direct control of countries, thus endangering the free world. Iran should not be viewed as an isolated, single phenomenon. Matters should be viewed in a wider perspective. Therefore, one should act with vigilance and caution.

Menahem Begin spoke at a meeting with representatives of the European Union of Christian Democratic Parties. He called on this delegation to act for establishment of full diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel and for the activation of diplomatic ties declared between Israel and Portugal.

MA'ARIV REPORTS ON STATUS OF ISRAELIS IN IRAN

TA121203 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Feb 79 PP 1, 2 TA

[By Rahel Primor]

[Text] Following the victory of Khomeyni's people it appears that the El Al company will not continue its flights to Tehran. An announcement on the cessation of air links is expected shortly, since the ayatollah already declared from his place of exile in Paris that when he took over the reins of power, he would stop El Al's flights. The El Al spokesman has reported that to date the company has not discussed halting its flight to Iran.

There is still a small group of Israelis in Iran, most of them in Tehran. Last night it was reported that they were all safe. Over the last few weeks they have moved into several apartments close to each other and so they have been able to keep together--after having sent their wives and children to Israel.

No reports were given yesterday to organizations following what is happening in Iran of casualties among the Jewish community. It is known that several hundred Jews, who have recently tried to come to Israel, did not succeed in doing so and apparently only after the resumption of the air links between Tehran and the countries of the world will it be possible for Jews to leave for destinations in Europe.

Yesh'Ayahu Aviy'am reports:

The Solel Boneh Company stopped all its work in Iran several weeks ago, and all its personnel have returned to Israel. Last night the director general of the concern, Mr Shraga Rotman, told the MA'ARIV correspondent that Solel Boneh had made several decisions regarding what was occurring in Iran, but the company was not prepared to make known its decisions "because of the delicate situation."

It is known that Solel Boneh has left in Iran modern, heavy mechanical construction equipment the value of which is estimated to be more than $2 million. The equipment is insured.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT ON POSSIBLE RELATIONS WITH CHINA

TA091257 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Feb 79 P 4 of Weekend Supplement TA

[By Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] President Carter in person was the one who talked with his guest, Chinese Vice Premier Teng, about the need for Peking to recognize Israel and establish diplomatic relations with it. Carter is of the opinion that such a step may contribute to promoting the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt and this is why he raised the issue.

Teng's answer was that "at this state" the conditions are not ripe for the adoption of such a step and his main concern is that the Soviets will take advantage of a Chinese recognition of Israel to reinforce their anti-Chinese incitement among the Arab countries. China, Teng emphasized again and again, now supports UN Security Council Resolution 242 as a basis for a peace settlement and favorably regards the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt. After a peace agreement between Jerusalem and Cairo is signed, Teng added, his government will discuss the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel anew.

The U.S. administration officials who spoke with Teng about the Middle East issue were impressed by the positive tone sensed in his remarks about Israel. Sen Henry Jackson and others are convinced that a substantive change is expected in China's treatment of Israel after the peace agreement with Egypt is signed. The initiative of raising the Israeli subject in the talks with Teng came from the State Department, which believes that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Israel will bring about a positive change in various states that have severed their relations with Israel.

CABINET GIVES GO-AHEAD FOR NEW SETTLEMENT

TA130802 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] A new settlement in the Latrun area, called Matityahu, will be established soon. A decision on this was made last week in ministerial consultations, where a decision was also made to establish the urban center of Efrat in Gush 'Ezyon. The Zionist Histadrut's Settlement Division has already completed preparations for the establishment of the settlement, which will be a cooperative moshav of Po'alei Agudat Yisra'el and will be populated by a nucleus of settlers from the United States. Here is our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer with a report on the significance of the decision and on settlement in the Latrun area.

[Schiffer] This is the first time that the cabinet, in this composition, called "ministerial consultation" for public consumption, has authorized the establishment of a new settlement in the territories after the months-long freeze on the establishment of settlements beyond the green line promised by the prime minister at Camp David. The settlement activities carried out over the last few months beyond the green line were defined as fleshing-out and broadening of the existing settlements.

Matityahu, which will shortly be established in the Modi'in area, will be the first settlement authorized outside the framework of the definition of broadening of existing settlements. More than a year ago, about 500 dunams of barren land in the Modi'in area were taken over for the purpose of establishing the settlement. Several Arab inhabitants of the area have made various complaints about the ownership of some of the land taken over. Following investigations it emerged that they had no proof to back up their complaints. However, the defense establishment up to now has avoided taking the practical steps of fencing in the area and granting the permits to allow the Jewish National Fund's bulldozers to begin on the groundwork for the settlement. In the defense establishment there were complaints as far back as last year that the establishment of the settlement was contrary to the freeze agreement, and so the matter was put forward last week by the chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs, Minister Ari'el Sharon, for a decision by the "ministerial consultation" forum, and the authorization was granted.

Four settlements have been established over the last 2 years in the Modi'in area: Kfar Rut, a moshav populated by second generation families from the moshavim in the hills in the Jerusalem area; Shilat, an industrial village populated by families from all over the country; Ma'or Modi'in, where there is a religious nucleus, a part of which will move to Matityahu; and Mevo Horon, a Gush Emunim settlement populated by employees of the aircraft industry. These settlements are partly within the green line, and the idea behind their establishment is the desire to flesh out settlements along the green line.

PERES SCORES COMMITTEE AUTONOMY RECOMMENDATIONS

TA111827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has attacked the recommendations of the Directors General Committee on the subject of the autonomy, saying that they were in complete contradiction to the Camp David agreements. These agreements, he said, do not refer to an autonomy of people, but to a setting up of an authority of self-rule.

Shim'on Peres also thinks that the timing of the release of the recommendations on the autonomy issue as well as the decisions to establish new settlements in the territories will not contribute toward reaching a peace agreement with Egypt.

Peres recommended that the Labor Party Bureau make a painstaking study of the autonomy issue and hold an extensive discussion even before the Knesset debate. The Labor Party Bureau decided to hold the discussion at its next meeting.

MINISTERS SURPRISED BY WEIZMAN-SHARON VOTE ON AUTONOMY

TA121252 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman yesterday voted, in the Cabinet session, in favor of the proposal by Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon to advance the debate on the nature of autonomy. The proposal was dropped after eight ministers voted against it and six in favor. The six ministers were: Ari'el Sharon, 'Ezer Weizman, Zevulun Hammer, Hayim Landau, Yitzhaq Moda'i and Eli'ezer Shostaq. Prime Minister Menahem Begin voted against Sharon's proposal.

Toward the end of the political debate yesterday, the minister of agriculture demanded that the debate on the nature of autonomy be advanced and that it be held not before signing the peace treaty, but right now, when making decisions on the nature of autonomy will enable Israel to show more flexibility in the negotiations with Egypt.

It is known that the minister of agriculture said further that if Israel were to decide to give Al 'Arish back to Egypt now, the possibility of renewing the direct contact with Egypt and of an informal Israeli-Egyptian dialog in the area would be created. Sharon rejected the U.S. mediation, saying that this was not mediation but sole managing of the negotiations. However, he said that Israel could not avoid participating in the Camp David process, but, parallel with this, it must make efforts to create direct contacts with the Egyptians.

At Sharon's request a vote was held on the actual question of whether to formally put his proposal (concerning advancing the debate on the nature of autonomy) to the Cabinet. In accordance with the Cabinet rules, the support of at least four ministers is required for this. In the vote there were four supporters to raise the proposal in the Cabinet (Sharon, Landau, Moda'i and Hammer). Afterward Sharon detailed his reasons for advancing the debate on the nature of autonomy. In the vote held at the end of his remarks, his proposal was dropped, as stated, by 8 votes against and 6 votes in favor.

Our correspondent has learned that the minister of defense supported Sharon's proposal, since he thinks that the time has come to discuss autonomy in view of the fact that the Cabinet had been promised that such a debate would be held. There is also the 26-clause Cabinet program which has never been debated and there is a program prepared by the previous coordinator of activities in the territories, Brig Gen Avraham Orly, which was authorized by the minister of defense and submitted to the prime minister and the foreign minister.

Cabinet ministers noted Weizman's vote with surprise. There were some who thought that his vote should be understood as a protest against the way the negotiations were being conducted.

An issue which caused anger yesterday was the publication of some of the recommendations on autonomy by the Committee of Directors General headed by the director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. It is known that the timing of the publicity--before the resumption of the Camp David talks--was received with amazement by Western observers as well. Our correspondent comments that the report by the Committee of Directors General was submitted to the prime minister about a month ago. The report includes many alternatives concerning each issue discussed in it and there are issues which are still being studied. The report has no operative weight, since it has not been discussed by the Cabinet nor authorized by it.

It appears that the source of the leak is in the prime minister's office, under what were innocent circumstances. At yesterday's Cabinet session feelings were high about the publication of details from the committee's work. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that this publicity was made without consideration and likely to undermine the negotiations. Minister of Justice Shmu'el Tamir said that the leak was a blunder or a desire to torpedo the negotiations. He asked how such a publication occurred. Other ministers also expressed anger over and reacted with gravity to the publicity.

It will be noted that the report by the Committee of Directors General had not been distributed to the ministers, but was placed with the Cabinet Secretariat and ministers who wished could go to study it. Not many ministers did so, and at least one of them, who had not read the report but had read the publicity about it, pointed out that the very fact of the way of thinking reflected in the report proved that the reference was to an "abortive draft." It will be noted that the director general of the Foreign Ministry was not among the committee members.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin expressed regret, at the Cabinet session, over the fragmentary and imprecise leak of sections of the report. At the end of the Cabinet session he told correspondents that the publications about the report of the Committee of Directors General were recommendations made in this context and that the Cabinet had neither discussed nor reached a decision on this matter. The prime minister commented, in reply to a question, that the publication of the recommendations would not disturb the negotiations. "The negotiations themselves will be held," Begin said.

LIKUD MK'S REACT TO COMMITTEE REPORT ON AUTONOMY

TA121720 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Feb 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The Likud faction executive decided today not to hold a separate debate in the Knesset on the nature of autonomy and merely to conduct a general political debate. Thus, a previous decision made by the same group--that a debate on the nature of autonomy should be held--has in fact been cancelled. The Likud faction executive today discussed the conclusions of the Directors General Committee headed by Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. Our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports on the debate:

[Begin recording] MK Ge'ula Kohen was the one who again raised the issue of autonomy for discussion in the Likud faction executive following the publication of the conclusions of the Directors General Committee headed by Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. If autonomy is established in accordance with the recommendations of the committee, she declared, I will support its establishment.

However, this surprising declaration by the fiercest fighter against the autonomy plan was accompanied by the assumption that Prime Minister Menahem Begin has already started having second thoughts about the committee's conclusions because autonomy, according to these conclusions, will prevent an arrangement with Egypt.

MK Yig'al Kohen from La'am supported Ge'ula Kohen's position. It was his initiative last month which spurred the decision that the Likud would urgently hold a discussion with the prime minister on autonomy.

On the other hand, Zalman Shoval of the opposition part of La'am claimed that the conclusions, which were leaked, should not be discussed. Shoval claimed that there is nothing new in these conclusions, that this was Israel's position as early as during the Blair House talks 3 months ago. However, he did demand discussion of Minister Ari'el Sharon's statement that Al 'Arish should be returned to Egypt as a unilateral gesture toward the resumption of the negotiations.

The chairman of the Likud faction, Avraham Sharir of the Liberals, strongly objected to holding a separate debate on autonomy. Such a debate, he explained, would sabotage the chances of the negotiations with Egypt.

MK Hayim Corfu of Herut also took this position.

It was finally decided that the Likud faction will not hold a special debate on autonomy despite its decision last month. Tomorrow, the faction will hold a political debate on the second Camp David summit with the participation of the prime minister and the foreign minister. The debaters will also be able to raise the autonomy issue during this debate. [end recording]

SETTLEMENT REPRESENTATIVES ASK BEGIN TO DISMISS SHARON

TA121009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 12 Feb 79 TA

[Text] A request to dismiss Ari'el Sharon from his position as the head of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs was addressed to Prime Minister Begin by the representatives of the committees of settlements in the Sinai, the Jordan Valley and the Golan Heights. In a telegram to the prime minister they write that the agriculture minister has publicly confessed his responsibility for undercutting the delegation in Camp David by his recommendation to support the removal of Jewish settlements in the Sinai. Therefore, they say, he is unable to head a committee whose task is to set up settlements and not dismantle them.

The committees also say that the Rafah approaches settlements this morning stopped marketing tomatoes for several days. These settlements supply more than 80 percent of the tomatoes in the market during this season. The farmers from the Rafah approaches are hopeful that they themselves will not suffer because the tomatoes in question are of a new strain which is particularly immune to spoilage. The farmers hope the tomatoes can be kept for a few days until they are marketed.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 12 FEB

Six-Point Message From Khomeyni

LD121114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We now draw our dear listeners' attention to a message from Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of the revolution:

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, 12 February 1979. Our brave Iranian people, courageous Tehran citizens: Now that the final victory of the dear nation is close, it is necessary to pay attention to the following points, considering your national obligations. Anyone violating these points will be considered as opposed to God almighty and a traitor to the country and the Islamic movement:

1. Now that the bastion of despotism and oppressive has been wiped out, any kind of sabotage, plundering, arson and oppression must be avoided. It is incumbent on the nation to prevent these non-Islamic and inhuman acts strongly. Those resorting to these barbarous acts are traitors to the country and enemies of the Islamic movement;

2. Until such time as order has been established by the provisional government, the nation should look after the safety of public centers, like ministries, banks and other government and national centers; the nation must not allow public property to be wasted. Dear nation, do not allow the enemies to create anarchy and chaos now that the corrupt regime has fallen;

3. The opportunists who under the guise of revolutionaries want to support the fallen regime and thus give the movement a bad name must not be given the chance or the opportunity. The Muslim nation must take the initiative;

4. The officials appointed by the Islamic prime minister are the soldiers of revolution; you must cooperate with them. Should those opposing the Muslims try to create obstacles, they must be stopped;

5. It is necessary for the people to go to mosques and assembly centers as soon as possible and listen to speeches by ulema and preachers. It is up to these ulema and preachers to go to mosques and call on the people to observe peace and friendship, and thus to strictly prevent any action contrary to the movement and the religion. They must speak eloquently to the people and urge them to prevent chaos and destruction and remind them of the precepts of religion;

6. Now that the security forces, including the army, gendarmerie and the police have joined the nation, it is incumbent on the public to stop attacking them under any circumstances and to look after them like their own brothers. It is also incumbent on the prominent ulema to guide the people to support the security forces which are under the control of the Islamic government.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

Niavaran Palace Falls

LD121206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Niavaran guard has been disarmed. Our correspondent reports from the Niavaran palace: [begin recording]

The Niavaran Palace has fallen. At 1230 the palace was handed over to the members of the committee. All the members of the Imperial Guard as well as the [word indistinct] guard, most of whom were in civilian clothes and were being guarded by armed persons, were sent to their homes or their barracks, after having been disarmed. At 1200 the first group of the committee, led by some clergymen, arrived at the palace and took it over during a ceremony. Several automobiles equipped with loudspeakers are calling on the people to avoid raiding or plundering the palace. I am reporting from inside the Niavaran Palace. [end recording]

A great number of the Imperial Guard's officers and soldiers, some in civilian clothes and others in uniform, are leaving the palace for the last time, a palace where they lived for years. They are returning to their homes. The palace is now under the control of armed persons and forces belonging to the Iranian nation.

People Surrender Arms

LD121208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Following an order issued by Imam Khomeyni to the effect that weapons and arms must be returned immediately, innumerable people have reported to the center on the road to Tehran University to hand over their arms, as well as the heavy weapons confiscated from army and police centers. When the qualification or lack of qualification of the persons reporting is established, these arms and weapons are either collected or returned to them. According to members of the committee responsibile for the collection of arms, a few people have managed to keep their weapons with the authority of the committee.

Guards To Be Well Treated

LD121220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A statement issued by the committee says that orders have been issued on behalf of Ayatollah Khomeyni to treat the members of the guard well. These members have been taken by the people to the prime minister's office. The order says that their blindfolds and handcuffs should be removed, and that those who unwittingly committed certain acts must be freed.

Lieutenant General Ja'farian Killed

LD121238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS news agency, a helicopter carrying a crew of five has crashed in Dezful. It says that three of the crew, one of the Lieutenant General Ja'farian, have been killed and two others injured. Following the above report, our correspondent contacted the commander of 92d Armored Division. Maj Gen Shams Tabrizi said that he has been told of the news as well, that he is trying to find out whether it is correct.

Former Military Governor Arrested

LD121230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS news agecy, AYANDEGAN carries a report, quoting PARS news agency, to the effect that General Rahimi Larijani has been arrested.

This is to state that General Mehdi Rahim, former military governor of Tehran, has been arrested, and that the report on the arrest of Gen Rahimi Larijani is not correct.

Board To Regulate Radio, TV

LD121210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni's publication and propaganda secretariat has announced that a board has been established at the radio and television to regulate programs. This board has been appointed by the office of the prime minister.

Under Secretaries To Run Ministries

LD121326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Until such time as new cabinet ministers are appointed, the government ministries should be run by under secretaries. All employees are expected to carry out their duties carefully and sincerely. This was an order from Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

Police Recalled To Work

LD121244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] General Nowruzi, acting chief of the police department, has issued a statement:

Now that I have been appointed by Engineer Bazargan, prime minister of the revolutionary government, as acting chief of police, I call on all my dear colleagues, officers, senior police officers and employees of the police department to resume their work in their respective units by cooperating with the people. I emphasize that under no circumstances must they fire on the people.

[Signed] Lt Gen Mohammad 'Ali Nowruzi.

Bazargan at Prime Minister's Office

LD121236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1215 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Now that the Muslim Iranian people have finally vanquished the elements of despotism and colonialism, the Iranian prime minister, Mr Mehdi Bazargan, accompanied by Seyyed Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyyed Javadi, Hashem Sabbaghian and Dr Yazdi, arrived at the prime minister's office at 1515. He was welcomed by the staff of the office. The staff of the prime minister's office expressed their congratulations and announced their readiness to cooperate.

Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, in response to the employees' congratulations, said a few words. He then introduced Engineer Mahdi Sabbaghian as deputy for affairs of the transition of government; Engineer Amir Entezam as deputy for public relations, and Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, as deputy for affairs of the revolution.

New Chief of Supreme Staff

LD121258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1245 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Attention: Maj Gen Mohammad Vali Gharavi has been appointed chief of the supreme commander's staff by Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the provisional prime minister in Iran. The following is the order:

Maj Gen Mohammad Vali Gharavi, you are hereby appointed chief of the supreme commander's staff.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

Airport Employees to Report

LD121352 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1321 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We call on all mujahedin to avoid shooting at the airport because any shooting in this area is very dangerous. Meanwhile, we beg the mujahedin station at the airport not to stop staff carrying identity cards. We also call on all the aviation employees to report for duty as of tomorrow.

Warning Against Attacks

LD121404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1323 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Communique No 21 of the Operational Staff was issued as follows:

Iranian warriors, be alert. The opportunist forces intend to attack buildings, government offices, government institutions and public centers unilaterally. Please remember, these places are the nation's capital. Stop these derisive acts with all your might. It is also heard that certain individuals are planning to attack hotels and the Olympic village. This act must be stopped.

Qom Military Governor Expresses Solidarity

LD121400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1341 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In line with the announcement by the army on 11 February expressing its solidarity with the noble Iranian people, all units stationeed in Qom and its suburbs now declare their solidarity with the courageous Iranian people.

[Signed] Maj Gen Gholam 'Ali Ja'fari, military governor of Qom and district.

Foreign Ministry Supports Bazargan

LD121440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1343 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following is a message to our struggling warriors over the radio and television of the national Iranian revolution:

As you know, the subservient administration at the Foreign Ministry under the corrupt regime and the illegal fallen government by various means tried to weaken this movement, through pressure and intimidation. This resulted in our starting a sit-in as of 3 February 1979 in Dr Hoseyn Fatemi Hall in the Foreign Ministry.

Our demands included the immediate sacking of Ardeshir Zahedi, son of Fazlollah--the agent of the Draconian coup of 19 August 1953, the architect of the tragedy of black Friday, 8 September, an ugly element, subservient to the foreigner, and a member of the CIA--as well as an end to the armed occupation of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington.

Now that as a result of the victory of the great Iranian revolution we are spending the last day of our sit-in, extending our congratulations to the staff of the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization and expressing our greetings to the pure souls of the martyrs, we announce that the Foreign Ministry will be at the disposal of His Excellency Mehdi Bazargan's government, both at home and abroad, and we await the instructions of the leader of the revolution. Our most sincere congratulations and greetings to the heroic people of Iran.

[Signed] The society of the struggling staff of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic republic of Iran.

Report on Esfahan Garrison

LD121542 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1520 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Esfahan: Regarding the report carried by the radio around 0900 this morning, quoting REUTER, in which it was said that garrisons in Tabriz, Esfahan and Shiraz had fallen to the people after clashes, this is to report that there have been no clashes between the garrison in Esfahan and the people for the past 2 months. A majority of the personnel of this garrison have already issued a statement expressing their support for the people.

Casualties in Tehran

LD121800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to statistics collected through late last night by the National Association of Physicians and Dentists from various Tehran hospitals, during the past day hospitals received the following numbers of dead and injured:

Jorjani Hospital received 130 martyrs and 390 wounded; Bu 'Ali Hospital, 125 martyrs and 40 wounded; 25th Shahrivar Hospital, 20 martyrs and 40 wounded; Shafa Hospital, 32 martyrs and 52 wounded; Sevvvom Sha'ban Hospital, 50 martyrs and 40 wounded; Behavar Hospital, 1 martyr and 25 wounded; Piruzgar Hospital, 2 martyrs and 40 wounded; Mofid Hospital, 1 martyr and 10 wounded; No 2 Hospital, 13 martyrs and 46 wounded; Aram Hospital, 2 martyrs and 36 wounded; Tehran clinic, 2 martyrs and 8 wounded.

Thus, a total of 378 martyred and 727 injured. According to the same statistical report, the 1,000-bed hospital also had 39 martyrs and 262 wounded yesterday, which should be added to the figures.

Three Generals Dead

LD121817 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The PARS news agency has reported that the body of General Badre'i, commander of the ground forces, who was killed today, was kept at Jorjani Hospital for a while and later transferred to the coroner's office for legal procedures. The coroner's office has also reported by telephone that the bodies of Major General Bayglari and Lieutenant General Ja'farian are also being held at the mortuary of the coroner's office.

Arrests for Corruption Reported

LD121810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] It was announced today that a number of civilian and military personnel accused of corruption and illegal activities have been arrested. They include Dr Sheykholeslamzadeh; General Sadri; Mr Daneshi, a Majlis deputy; General Nasiri; Senator Nikpay; Mr Salar Jar, a Majlis deputy; General Nurisepehr; General Mohaqqeqi-'Alam; Manuchehr Azmun; Dariush Homayun; General Hamadanian; General Amini-Afshar; General Nozari-Baqa; General Fakhri-Moqqadam and Mr Mansur Ruhani.

Provincial Police Declare Solidarity

LD121725 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from Jahrom, Fasa, Estahbanat and Neyriz, all the police and gendarmerie units in these cities have declared their solidarity with the people, and the security of these cities is already under the control and supervision of the people.

Court Staff Supports Bazargan

LD121840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The staff of the court have declared their solidarity with Engineer Bazargan, the prime minister, and with his government. In a statement issued by the staff of the Ministry of the Court it is stressed that all members of the staff are ready to serve in any capacity and that they regard it as their first duty to protect the assets belonging to the Iranian nation which have been entrusted to them. They will sincerely endeavor to preserve intact all the assets and extremely valuable documents belonging to the Iranian nation, and hand them over to the provisional government.

People Held at Hilton

LD121807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Operational Staff of the Islamic revolution, in its communique No 23, has issued the following message to all the Islamic revolutionary forces of Iran:

As Imam Khomeyni has repeatedly pointed out, all foreign citizens residing in Iran are immune from any form of transgression. Therefore, take care that no one deviates from the imam's command in any way whatsoever. Moreover, according to reports, certain people have gone to the Hilton Hotel and have held a number of people in the restaurant captive. Therefore, it is ordered that all those held captive at the Hilton Hotel be immediately released with the utmost courtesy.

Bushehr Police Support Bazargan

LD121753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the air force, navy and gendarmerie forces of Bushehr: Following the statement by the office of the supreme commander's staff regarding solidarity with Iran's Islamic revolution, the air, naval and gendarmerie forces of Bushehr also declare their solidarity with the Iranian Islamic revolution and the government of Engineer Bazargan.

Hatami Airbase Supports Bazargan

LD121731 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In a massive march today hundreds of air force warrant officer technicians and personnel of Esfahan's Hatami Airbase, along with other people, expressed their support for the objectives of the Islamic revolution led by His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni. The marchers then went to the Esfahan center of National Iranian Radio and Television and declared their support for the Bazargan government.

Bazargan Appoints Gendarmerie Supervisor

LD121712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, has appointed Maj Gen Ahmad 'Ali Mohaqqeqi as temporary supervisor of the state gendarmerie. Text of Engineer Bazargan's letter to Maj Gen Mohaqqeqi is as follows: Maj Gen Mohammad 'Ali Mohaqqeqi, you are hereby temporarily appointed as the supervisor of the state gendarmerie. Please order that gendarmerie personnel be called in as soon as possible and that they return to barracks and proceed with reorganization with the utmost care and discipline.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

New Air Force Commander

LD121736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Here is an announcement by the Iranian Air Force: On orders from His Excellency Engineer Bazargan, the prime minister, Lt Gen Sa'id Mehdiyun has been appointed commander of the air force. I request that all air force personnel--officers, warrant officer technicians, NCO's, administrative staff and enlisted men--who participated in the sacred movement and brought the nation's revolution to fruition, report for duty tomorrow to their units.

[Signed] Commander of the Iranian Air Force, Lt Gen Sa'id Mehdiyun.

U.S. Citizens Sent to Bazargan

LD121855 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1835 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS news agency report Lt Gen Nadar Jahanbani, former head of the Iranian sports organization and a former air force deputy commander, accompanied by an American lady and gentleman, were escorted under very tight security to the office of Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, and handed over.

Joyous Firing in Tehran

LD122140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2040 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Various residents of the capital in frequent contact with the PARS news agency today requested that the Ayatollah Khomeyni's propaganda committee issue orders for the return of weapons in the hands of youngsters. In their contacts the capital's residents have stressed that the youngsters constantly engage in shooting in the air, mostly at night, as a means of entertainment and sport. This has caused a great deal of discomfort for the people, particularly the sick.

Furthermore, this has endangered security and peace, and it is feared that the firing could lead to the killing of innocent people. The residents of several parts of the city have said that a number of people have been accidentally killed as a result of these youngsters' firing in the air.

Airline Staff Recalled

LD122246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2043 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] The coordinating council of the staff of the Iran National Airlines Corporation issued a statement tonight asking the staff to return to work in order to carry out a series of emergency flights in accordance with an order issued by the strike action committee appointed by Imam Khomeyni. The members of the coordinating council have also expressed thanks for the solidarity displayed by all the striking Iran Air staff.

25 Americans 'Arrested'

LD122100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2050 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A spokesman for the association of human rights and defense of liberty has announced that, according to reports, a group of 25 Americans has been arrested by the people's fighters. As supporters of human rights, the fighters are asked to hand the arrested Americans over to the prime minister's office so that the appropriate measures in their regard may be taken.

SAVAK Agents Killed in Rasht

LD122115 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2053 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The city of Rasht last night witnessed clashes in front of the city's SAVAK building. In this incident a group of struggling citizens of Rasht surrounded the central office of SAVAK in Rasht. This resulted in an intense gun battle between the people and SAVAK agents. The people eventually succeed in occupying the building, but the clashes caused a fire in the building and several cars parked nearby caught fire. The armed confrontation also resulted in 10 SAVAK agents being killed. It is reported that a number of political prisoners are still being held in the secret dark and damp cells inside the SAVAK building. The people are trying to locate these secret cells to release the prisoners.

USSR Recognizes Government

LD130005 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Government has extended recognition to the Bazargan government. Mr (Senotkov), the Soviet Embassy's press attache, announced tonight that Mr Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in a telegram addressed to Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of the Iranian provisional government, has congratulated him on his appointment as the prime minister of Iran. The text of the telegram is as follows:

I congratulate you on your appointment as the prime minister of the provisional government of Iran. In accordance with its Leninist policy of peace and friendship among peoples, the Soviet Union declares its recognition of the provisional government of Iran and expresses its readiness to maintain and develop relations between our two countries on the basis of the principles of equality, neighborliness, respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The development of all-round cooperation between our countries will undoubtedly meet the interests of the Soviet Union and Iran and be in the interest of strengthening peace and international security.

Cabinet Appointments Expected

LD122351 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In an interview with the PARS news agency Dr Fereydun Sahabi, a close aide of Engineer Bazargan, the prime minister of the Iranian provisional government, has said that the members of the provisonal cabinet will most probably be appointed and announced on Tuesday.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON EVENTS OF 13 FEBRUARY

Report on Shiraz

LD130052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0032 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We have received a report from Shiraz that a group of our compatriots is heading toward the petrochemical plant in order to occupy it and possibly to disarm the plant guards. As has been pointed out repeatedly by the great leader Imam Khomeyni, we must try to protect public property. We must be alert lest unsuitable individuals resort to sabotage.

Therefore we call upon all members of this group to leave the neighborhood of the petrochemical plant and to try to maintain order and avoid any clash.

Plea for Calm

LD130225 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0133 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We have received a message which says that in the western part of Tehran, namely Taj Street and Kennedy Square, because of continued shooting, the inhabitants in the neighborhood are getting restless. Will the inhabitants of the area please cooperate with the officials and persons responsible for the peace of the area in order to avoid any incident.

Embassy Staffs Support Government

LD130258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Various organizations and groups at home and abroad have expressed their solidarity with the Islamic movement and Mehdi Bazargan's government. Staffs and employees of Iranian embassies in Belgium, Holland, Spain, France, Egypt, the Philippines and the German Democratic Republic have expressed their solidarity with the new Iranian government.

People Recapture Escaped Detainees

LD130256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A number of army and civilian personnel who are charged with corruption and violation of the law, and who were under detention but escaped during the people's raid on Jamshidiey barracks, have now been recaptured by the people. They are now under the control of the vigilantes.

U.S. To Recognize New Regime

LD130354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dear Listeners, please pay attention to two news reports I just received:

TASS reports that yesterday the USSR officially extended recognition to the provisional Iranian Government and asked for an expansion of relations between Tehran and Moscow. In a brief telegram addressed to Mehdi Bazargan, the provisional prime minister of Iran, Kosygin declared the Soviet Government's readiness to support the Iranian provisional government and expand relations between the two countries.

The United States is planning to extend the same relations it had with Shahpur Bakhtiar's government to Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan. This in a way constitutes U.S. recognition of the new regime. In a press conference, Carter said: "We will try to have comprehensive cooperation with the new Iranian Government."

Air Force General Arrested

LD130658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The news of the arrest of General Mohaqqeqi, which was carried in earlier bulletins, concerns the arrest of air force Brig Gen Ayatollah Mohaqqeqi, the commander of the air force fighters. Therefore, he is not the same person as Lt Gen Ahmad 'Ali Mohaqqeqi, appointed by Engineer Medhi Bazargan.

'Air Force SAVAK' Taken Over

LD130746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0728 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention. We just heard from the air force staff that anti-information [zadde ettela't], which is the air force SAVAK, has fallen in the hands of air force command personnel. In the advisory section, flags of Israel and the United States were set on fire in front of everyone.

Appeal Not To Hinder Police

LD130822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0742 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners: The Operational Staff of the provisional Islamic Revolutionary Government states that, according to reports, a group of people are preventing the police department and Army Health Department personnel from returning to their posts in accordance with orders issued by the authorities. We urge you not to make trouble for these people.

Bakhtiar Arrested by Citizens

LD130843 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS news agency report, Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the former regime, was eventually arrested by the people. Details of the arrest are not known yet. Right now, Bakhtiar is being taken by the armed guerrillas [cherik ha-e mosallah] to the committee.

Senior Army Officers to Headquarters

LD130858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] On the order of Major General Gharavi, chief of general staff, all the senior officers of the staff command are asked to present themselves as soon as possible at the staff command headquarters and be ready to take part at the conference. These officers may come in civilian clothes today.

All the officers, staff and soldiers of the army's staff command are asked to attend their relevant organizations and discharge their duties beginning tomorrow.

[Signed] The chief of the general staff of the National Iranian Army, Major General Gharavi.

Military Personnel To Resume Duties

LD130938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0840 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Message to all officers, servicemen and staff of the War Ministry and its related organizations: in implementing instruction No 105 [word indistinct], dated 12 February of Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of Iran: All officers, servicement and employees of the War Ministry and its related organizations are hereby informed that they should go to their places of service and resume their work immediately after receiving this message.

[Signed] Lt Ven Ma'sumi Nadimi, vice minister of war.

Appeal to Shahrud

LD131026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Message No 29 issued by the revolution committee]

[Text] The esteemed inhabitants of Shahrud are hereby requested to avoid entering police stations and army premises, and not to take any measure concerning the punishment of individuals without obtaining the opinion of the city's religious authorities.

Units Ordered to Barracks

LD131028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Message No 30 issued by Colonel Tavakkoli, head of the provisional Islamic revolution staff command]

[Text] Since all the units of the armed forces have accepted the leadership of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, all the units that have started moving toward Tehran in order to assist the units in the capital are hereby informed to immediately return to their barracks and to report the whereabouts of all the units in the relevant garrisons to the provisional revolution staff command. People who are on the route of these units are asked not to obstruct their movement.

Appeal to Citizens

LD131030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The new commanders of the armed forces, the gendarmerie and the police have been appointed by the government of His Excellency Engineer Bazargan.

Since all these national forces are all in the service of the Islamic revolution movement, all the compatriots, especially the esteemed citizens of Abadan, are hereby asked to strictly avoid attacking the members of these forces and their relevant organizations.

[Signed] Colonel Tavakkoli, head of the provisional Islamic revolution staff command.

Carter: Americans' Safety Assured

LD131124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, President Carter, at a White House press conference last night, said the United States is ready to cooperate with the Iranian revolutionary government headed by Engineer Bazargan. Carter said U.S. Embassy officials in Tehran report that in their contact with Bazargan, prime minister of the Iranian provisional government, they were assured of the safety of Americans living in Iran.

Bakhtiar Transferred to Headquarters

LD131120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar has been arrested by air force personnel and transferred to the revolutionary committee headquarters. The report concerning the arrest of Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the previous regime, has also been confirmed by the Imam Khomeyni committee. According to a PARS news agency report, the Imam Khomeyni office has also confirmed the arrest of Major General Khosrowdad, former commander of the army air corps. The same report says that since early this morning former civilian and military officials of the previous regime have been arrested by the people and transferred to the temporary headquarters of the prime minister's committee. These people have been arrested by struggling armed youths, homafaran [air force warrant officer technicians] and members of the air force cadre, and they were brought to the committee with the utmost care. The people are cooperating very well with the young security enforcers in these developments.

It is also reported that Lt Gen 'Abdollah 'Asrejadid, commander of the air force electronic reconnaissance unit, has also been arrested by the air force homafaran and NCO's. He now has been handed over to the committee.

According to the PARS news agency, at noon today Imam Khomeyni's press committee reported that Lieutenant General Shafaqat, minister of war in the Bakhtiar government, and 'Abdolazim Valian have also been arrested and handed over to the committee.

TUDEH PARTY CALLS FOR SELF-LEGITIMIZATION

PA130207 Paris AFP in English 0202 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Paris, Feb 13 (AFP)--The Iranian Tudeh (Communist) Party last night called on Iran's new rulers to lift the ban on its legal existence imposed by the shah.

In a statement issued in Paris, the party declared itself ready to "faithfully uphold all decisions taken" by the government of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

But the party asked the new Iranian Government to honour a pledge by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to lift all bans on political parties.

The statement went on to call for the expulsion of all U.S. citizens from Iran "to stop them from fomenting plots" and for the prosecution of the shah and his family.

ETTELA'AT REPORTS CIA STATION UNCOVERED IN MEHRABAD

JN121606 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 12 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 12 February--The evening paper ETTELA'AT today reports that a CIA station has been uncovered at Mehrabad international airport. The paper adds that numerous important incriminating documents were found in the station. These were confiscated and taken to a safe place.

In another development, 20 Americans employed in the airport in supervising the landings and takeoffs of U.S. military planes have been arrested. It has been reported that they will be handed over to the provisional operations center.

KHOMEYNI REPORTEDLY SAYS IRAN WILL BE PALESTINIAN BASE

JN121724 (CLANDESTINE) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar contacted Ayatollah Khomeyni by telephone last night to congratulate him in his name and on behalf of the Palestinian people and their fighters on the historic victory achieved by the Iranian people under the wise leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

It is understood that this is brother Abu 'Ammar's second telephone contact with Khomeyni. His first telephone contact with Khomeyni took place 2 nights ago in which Abu 'Ammar wanted to reassure himself about the developments in the Iranian situation.

Ayatollah Khomeyni told brother Abu 'Ammar on the telephone that after it has been liberated, Iran will become a base for the Palestinian revolution.

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS

TA121645 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1945 GMT on 9 February carries a 15-minute taped statement in Persian allegedly made by the shah at a meeting of armed forces commanders. The statement is broadcast after an announcement in Azerbaijani which says: "The shah is the ruthless enemy of the Iranian nation. He exposed his hostility toward the people at a meeting of the commanders of the armed forces. A speech he delivered at the meeting of the commanders of the armed forces was taped by someone who attended the meeting. The tape was secretely smuggled out of the country and reached our hands. We broadcast the ousted shah's taped statement before and we will now repeat it for your kind attention. What you will hear will expose the ousted shah's criminal image."

In its broadcast in Azerbaijani at 1745 GMT on 10 February the radio first carries a commentary which refers to clashes in Tehran and says that "last night and early this morning the clashes between the reactionary force and the Palace Guard of the ousted shah and the air force personnel continued in the capital.

"From rooftops of houses near the capital and in the surrounding areas, members of the air force have resisted tank attacks and attacks by the Imperial Guard." The radio then quotes Ayatollah Taleghani as saying that "there is a plot to start a civil war" and urging the people "to put an end to shooting and clashes so that national leader His Holiness Imam Khomeyni's humanitarian and freedom aims can be advanced and realized." The commentary says: "The people of Tehran, fed up with the crimes committed by the remnants of the shah's regime and its American and Israeli advisers again poured into the streets to seek the help of their own soldiers, brothers, sons and loved ones."

The second commentary at 1745 GMT on 10 February expresses the Iranian nation's confidence in Mahdi Bazargan. It notes: The "most important thing for the Iranian nation is the Bazargan Government members' authority and their loyalty to and confidence in the nation's revolution. Undoubtedly, the success of his government depends on the loyalty, the creative work and the unyielding sense of responsibility of all members of the Iranian nation. Mr Bazargan has outlined the fundamental task of the government: establishment of justice, development of the country, administrative reform, the election of a constitutent assembly, a referendum for preparing and endorsing a new constitution and the election of a national majlis. Thus, the elected government will represent the national will."

At 1745 GMT on 11 February the Azerbaijani portion of the National Voice of Iran broadcast first carries a commentary which quotes "His Holiness Ayatollah Khomeyni's announcement to the people not to obey the decrees of the military and of Bakhtiar's illegal government and to continue their demonstrations." The commentary says "His Holiness Imam Khomeyni announced that, if the army commanders do not refrain from attacking and massacring the people, he will proclaim a holy war." "His warning and the nation's resistance to attacks and to the bloody coup attempt by Bakhtiar and some commanders brought the Iranian nation's Supreme Military Council to its senses. At its meeting today, the council decided unanimously to maintain neutrality in the political conflict and asked the military units to return to their barracks. It announced that the Iranian army is in the service of the honorable and patriotic Iranian nation. The bloody coup d'etat of Huyser, Bakhtiar and some of the military commanders has resulted in the slaughtering and wounding of hundreds and thousands of our compatriots and also in vast damage and losses. But the day ended with the victory of the Iranian nation and with the surrender of the opponents of the revolution.

"Iranian nation: The wounded need serious attention--blood and food. Help with all your power those sons and noble people who have been wounded as a result of the bloody coup d'etat launched by the lackeys of the shah's regime, Bakhtiar and their U.S. masters. If the word of the commanders who are members of the Supreme Military Council is to be believed, they should identify themselves with the nation's demand for a policy designed to end the evil monarchy, to reject the illegal Bakhtiar Government and to proclaim a national republic. Those who issued today's communique will be judged in this way.

"The Iranian nation is a wise nation. It does not trust mere words and promises. The Iranian nation knows that in this struggle and conflict the only guarantee of its victory is its unity and solidarity and its intelligence and preparedness."

The second commentary in Azerbaijani at 1745 GMT on 11 February comments on the demonstrations held in Tehran in support of Khomeyni and the Bazargan Government. The commentary says:

"At the call of His Holiness Ayatollah Khomeyni and of national and democratic parties which are opposed to the monarchy, more than 3.5 million people demonstrated in the streets and expressed their support for the provisional government of Mehdi Bazargan." The commentary then scores Bakhtiar for his "sarcastic" remarks concerning the demonstrations and says: "What **else** could one expect from a prime minister who is the representative of the ousted shah and of General Huyser; from a man who cooperated with the shah and CIA agents in order to grab the premiership; and from a man who betrayed the Iranian nation's interests and fortunes and invalidated his 30 years of political activity?" The commentary then outlines the Iranian nation's revolutionary principles: "No to traitor Mohammaed Reza Shah's evil monarchic regime; out with the Americans; all American military bases must be eliminated from Iran; revive the noble Iranian people's independence to end U.S. imperialism's domination; the Iranian nation firmly demands the establishment of a national Islamic republic and a national government representing popular will. These are the principles for which the Iranian nation, in response to the call of its religious and political leaders, has been fighting and sacrificing its people's lives." "The Iranian nation's democratic struggle and its democratic caravan will continue their forward march until (?final victory). Undoubtedly, the dogs who are in league with the enemies of the Iranian nation, i.e., with the shah and his American supporters, will not be able to (?halt the march) of our people's national revolutionary caravan."

In its broadcast in Azerbaijani at 1945 GMT on 11 February the radio again carries a commentary scoring Bakhtiar's "illegal" government. It notes: "In the recent demonstrations held by more than 3 million people in Tehran, the demonstrators chanted: Death to traitor Bakhtiar--the shah's lackey; the Bakhtiar Government is illegal; long live Engineer Bazargan's legitimate government; long live the Islamic republic." The commentary also says: "The struggle being waged under the Iranian nation's religious leader, His Holines Imam Khomeyni, against the remnants of the shah's extinct monarchy is final and dictated by our time." "Bakhtiar, who is illegally clinging to the position of premier, is aware that his feet are in the air and that in this country of 35 million people he does not have even a (?single) supporter. Mr Bakhtiar, (?abandon) your masters--the ousted shah, the CIA and the Pentagon spies--and come to your senses. Abandon your obstinacy which runs counter to the nation's will. If you do not, your fate will be similar to that of the ousted shah."

The second commentary in Azerbaijani at 1945 GMT pays tribute to the soldiers' contribution to the revolution. It states that "most of the members of the armed forces are opposed to despotism and to the domination by U.S. imperialism." "Under the leadership of His Holiness Khomeyni, they played a great role by joining in the nation's democratic and national revolution." "Despite some traitorous commanders' repeated threats, the soldiers firmly supported the national and (?revolutionary) struggle led by His Holiness Khomeyni."

NVOI SUPPORTS PROVISIONAL BAZARGAN GOVERNMENT, JAVANDI

TA122020 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 8 Feb 79 TA

[Unattributed news commentary]

[Summary] "Dear fellow citiznes, we now draw your attention to a few news items: Today in Tehran and other cities of our country there were several-million-strong demonstrations expressing support of the great Ayatollah Khomeyni and the provisional government of Engineer Bazargan."

The people of "Tehran and the peasants of the surrounding areas marched towards freedom square. The demonstrators carried pictures of His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni and slogans supporting his revolution and opposing the illegal government of Bakhtiar and the American intervention. A great number of air force troops participated in this afternoon's demonstration and marches. The slogans of the demonstrators called for rejection of the treacherous Bakhtiar and the illegal government and support for Engineer Bazargan's provisional government. The millions-strong movement of the demonstrators announced its multipartisan support of the Islamic revolutionary council (Shura-ye Enqelabi-ye Eslami) and the provisional government headed by Engineer Bazargan. All political observers evaluated the several-million-strong demonstrations today as another referendum by the people throughout our country in which all the participants are demanding establishment of a republican regime, rejection of the remnants of the monarchy, and support for the provisional government of Engineer Bazargan's government.

"The Iranian Society for the Defense of Freedom and Human Rights (Jam'iyat-e Irani-ye Defa' az Hoquq-e Basher), the Defense Committee for the Rights of Political Prisoners (Komiteh-e Defa' az Hoquq-e Zendaneyan-e Siyasi) and other political and national organizations of Iran have vigorously protested to the military officials about the illegal arrest of Hajseyyed Javadi, one of the struggling authors on the road to freedom. It is said that Hajseyyed Javadi was arrested at the personal order of Bakhtiar--this man who is a so-called defender of the international declaration on human rights and who defends the constitution so assiduously." This same constitution which permits the arrest of citizens without due process of law is also condemned. Military circles who feel they control Bakhtiar have issued a warning that just as they have arrested Hajseyyed Javadi they are prepared to arrest other free writers in our nation should they write about the initiatives of the military.

"In Tehran bulletins by the Committee of Military Draftees (Komiteh-e Mashmulan-e Nezam Vazifeh) were pasted up on all the streets and avenues. The bulletin of the committee of military draftees was received with an unprecedented welcome by the broad strata of Tehran's youth. In its statement, the committee said that the youth should ignore the most recent draft calls of the illegal government."

"Until such time as the military is not under the authority of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni and patriotic soldiers, the youth should not report to the draft boards."

"The people are certain that the armed forces of our country must be cleansed of the American advisers and technicians and of the professional officers of the Pentagon and the CIA. SAVAK officers and the mercenaries of the runaway shah" are trying to infiltrate in such a way as to provoke the military and "cause confrontations between the people and the military, and cause the murder of unarmed people." These SAVAK and mercenary elements "have recently used every means to penetrate the ranks of the people in the national street demonstrations. For example, during the recent demonstrations of tens of thousands of people in Zahedan, the SAVAK murderers and mercenaries of the Bakhtiar government dressed up like Baluch tribesmen and then attacked the demonstrators, causing the death of several persons."

"The national forces in Tehran call for additional exhibits like the one at Tehran University, which shows many pictures and drawings of the strugglers on the road toward Iran's freedom and independence, and the crimes of the monarchy, the heroism of the nation's sons before the torture of SAVAK, as well as pictures of the current stage of the Iranian people's struggle."

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL: REPORTS OF CLASHES HIGHLY EXAGGERATED

LD122348 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A correspondent of the daily MASSAWA in Peshaswar on 1 February said information received from Chirtal says that the propaganda about clashes between the Afghan Army and the various elements in Afghanistan's border areas are highly exaggerated and against facts, and that its purpose is to draw world attention against the Government of Afghanistan and protect colonial interests and objectives. The purpose of the propaganda [word indistinct] concerning tension, fighting and clashes in Afghanistan's border areas is to [word indistinct] facts. As far as facts are concerned, there is no trace of the news about the existence of any fighting. This falsehood is being uttered to confuse the public mind.

INDIA

FOREIGN MINISTER VAJPAYEE LEAVES FOR VISIT TO PRC

Delhi Airport Statement

BK111620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who is on his way to China, arrived in Bombay this evening from New Delhi. He is scheduled to leave for Beijing tomorrow morning.

In a statement at Delhi Airport, Mr Vajpayee said he is looking forward to exchange of views with the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, and other chinese leaders. Mr Vajpayee said the outstanding problems between India and China are well known and their complexity should not be underestimated. His purpose will be to cover in his talks all the problems of mutual interest and explore the possibility of resolving them. At the same time, Mr Vajpayee said, he will seek to create a climate of improving relations between the two big neighboring nations of Asia. The external affairs minister expressed the hope that his visit will bring about a more realistic appreciation of our approach, which seeks mutually beneficial relations with all countries on the basis of equality, respect for national sovereignty, noninterference and constructive coexistence.

A special message sent by the Chinese government was delivered to Mr Vajpayee by the Chinese charge d'affaires at the Delhi Airport. The message says that China was preparing to accord Mr Vajpayee a warm welcome and very good reception in Beijing. Reciprocating the feelings, Mr Vajpayee said that he is also looking forward to his visit to Beijing and talks with Mr Huang Hua, whom he has already met once in New York. Mr Vajpayee said his visit will mark the first high-level dialog between the two countries since the late prime minister of China, Mr Zhou Enlai, visited India in 1960.

The external affairs minister said in the last 2 years new governments and leaderships have assumed office in both the countries and his visit will therefore present an opportunity to him to know the new leaders of China personally and for the two sides to acquaint themselves with each other's outlook and thinking.

Meanwhile, China has expressed its desire to settle the boundary question with India as soon as possible. In an interview to PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA], the Chinese foreign minister said that he is optimistic about it. Mr Huang Hua, however, said that the boundary question is a complex one left over by history and it can certainly be sorted out through discussions. He also said that his country wants to further expand bilateral trade with India. We started from scratch 2 years ago and have witnessed fairly rapid progress, Mr Huang Hua said.

Bombay Statement

BK120749 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, left Bombay this morning for Beijing on a week's official visit to China. Mr Vajpayee told newsmen at the Santa Cruz Airport before his departure that his visit is exploratory and it should be viewed strictly in the bilateral context.

Mr Vajpayee expressed his appreciation over the remarks of the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, about his visit to China. He said he is happy that the Chinese foreign minister recalled the five principles of Pancasila.

Mr Vajpayee said India regards Pancasila as a basis on which settlement of all bilateral problems should be sought. He said the boundary question is an important one and full normalization can come after its settlement.

Mr Vajpayee is expected to arrive in Beijing tonight.

UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA], reporting from Beijing, says that the week-long visit is regarded there as the most significant step toward improvement of Sino-Indian relations since the two countries raised their diplomatic relations to ambassadors level 3 years ago.

Arrival in Beijing

For Beijing XINHUA and Delhi ISI reportage on Foreign Minister Vajpayee's visit to Beijing, see the South Asia section of the 13 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and succeeding issues.

INDIA RECOGNIZES BAZARGAN GOVERNMENT IN IRAN

BK130235 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 0230 GMT 13 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The Indian Government has recognized the new government in Iran.

In a message sent to Mr Bazargan, Mr Morarji Desai mentioned the age-old ties between India and Iran and expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened.

IRANIAN STUDENTS IN DELHI OCCUPY EMBASSY

BK130258 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Feb 79 BK

[Text] In New Delhi, a group of Iranian students supporting Ayatollah Khomeyni occupied the Iranian Embassy yesterday. The students staged a peaceful day-long sit-in.

The counsellor of the embassy said that the students had come to the embassy to celebrate the revolution in Iran.

Consulate in Bombay Occupied

BK130851 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Feb 79 BK

[Text] According to PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA], the Iranian Consulate in Bombay has been occupied by the Iranian students from Bombay and Pune. Meanwhile, the area has been cordoned off by the police as a preventive measure.

PAKISTAN

HAQ CONGRATULATES IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN

BK121024 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has sent a message of congratulations to Dr Mehdi Bazargan, who has been appointed prime minister by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. The president expressed his best wishes for the Iranian Government and the people's success and prosperity as well as for good Pak-Iran relations.

ISLAMIC PARTY LEADERS HAIL SUCCESS OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

BK130301 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The founder the Jammat-i-Islam, Maulana Syed Abdul Ail Maududi, and the chief of the Jammat, Mian Tufail Mohammad, have congratulated Ayatollah Khomeyni on the success of the people's struggle.

In a telegram to the Iranian religious leader they prayed to almighty God to bless the Iranian people in their efforts to run their country in line with the tenets of Islam.

IRAN EMBASSY PLEDGES ALIEGIANCE TO NEW GOVERNMENT

BK130257 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Feb 79 BK

[Text] A spokesman of the Iranian Embassy in Islamabad has said that all employees of the embassy have pledged their allegiance to the new revolutionary government in Iran.

BHUTTO FILES REVIEW PETITION IN SUPREME COURT

BK130605 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 13 Feb 79 BK

[Text] A review petition on behalf of Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was filed in the Supreme Court this morning. The petition was filed by the advocate on record, Mr (S.A. Siddiqui).

FINANCE MINISTRY ISSUES DRAFT ISLAMIC TAX LAWS

BK101739 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The president has promulgated an order and five ordinances providing for the introduction of Islamic way of life.

The Ministry of Finance has also issued a draft order on zakat [obligatory donations to the poor from surplus wealth] and usher [donation of 1/10th of agricultural produce to the poor] to elicit public opinion. The suggestions may be sent to the secretary of the finance by the 30th of April so that the order may be imposed by the 1st of July this year.